THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1872.

We return thanks to a friend for a fine club of subscribers at Brandt's Store, Duplin county. In all quarters the JOURNAL is extending its circle of patrons.

Bar and River Improvements—Our Merchants.

We publish elsewhere the monthly report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, upon the condition of the Government works at New Inlet, submitted to that body by Mr. HENRY NUTT, the Chairman of the Committee. It is unnecessary for us to point out the value of these reports and the favorable influence they are having in official circles. Every minute particular, with which they abound, gives to the proper department the very information which is most desired.

It is hardly necessary for us to refer to the importance of the works now in progress, looking to the improvement of our Bar and River. Those who are familiar with the business of our city know that the want of water is the great barrier to the rapid improvement of Wilmington. If the draft of water upon our Bar and in the channel of the River could be doubled, the commerce, wealth and population of our city would be doubled also. We have now direct communication with Augusta, and the upper portions of South Carolina, and will soon be in direct communication with the interior of our own State, by the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Other railroads are contemplated and will be built, and others not now spoken of will be projected and finished, if the works at the mouth of the River are successfully pushed forward.

Railroads are now projected, and indeed several are being pushed Eastward, to connect Cincinnati, Louisville and Memphis with the Atlantic. The geographical position of our city is most favorable for this connection, and our large lumber business with the West Indies renders our port the best adapted to supply the Mississippi and Ohio Vallies with the products of these Islands. The want of water upon our Bar and in our River will prove a fatal barrier to this business, unless it is removed.

Can it be done? Can we prepare our port to do its full share of the vast business which must soon burst through our Western mountains and seek the Atlantic? Charleston and Norfolk, on each side of us, are preparing. They are going out to meet it and divide it between them. We will certainly lose it if we lie supinely upon our backs. The rapidly increasing business of the West must have new channels. The railroads to New York and Baltimore are too long; the river to New Orleans is unreliable, and transportation is too slow. And, indeed, there will soon be business enough to over-crowd all their present modes of transportation. They must and will have direct and short connection with the Atlantic.

We think it has been demonstrated that our Bar and River can be improved. Considering the means at hand, Major GILLMORE, the Engineer in charge, has worked wonders. The process he has made, the work resisting, in its unfinished state, the fury of some of the wildest storms which have ever visited our coast; nay, its strength and durability is increased by their action, shows him not only capable, but "master of the situation."

We are satisfied, from personal inspection of the work, from the monthly reports submitted to the Chamber of Commerce, and from the judgment of scientific men, that with sufficient appropriations New Inlet can be closed, and the water on the lower bar increased to almost its original depth.

If this, indeed, be the great barrier to our progress, it becomes the duty of every citizen to use his best exertions to remove it. Other cities and States are getting vast appropriations to rebuild public buildings, to increase public works, to improve harbors and rivers, and our claims are equal to the best. It has been our experience that those who have been modest in pushing their own interests, have been overlooked and neglected.

The question occurs, who are the proper persons to promote our interests in this behalf? Every one will say that the merchants of Wilmington can do more, by proper action, than all others.

We know that when bills are to be passed in the Legislature or Congress, public men are expected to assist in their passage. Merchants, ordinarily, pay little attention to such matters, and are apt to forget that they have any consideration in such bodies. They underrate their own influence too frequently. We are satisfied that in securing an adequate appropriation for our Bar improvement that the Chamber of Commerce of this city can do more than all the politicians of the State combined. Let them assemble together and draft a petition setting forth the progress made and the advantages in a commercial and naval point of view its completion will give; let a committee from the Chamber visit the merchants of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and secure their endorsement and co-operation, which will be readily given. Then let the appeal be made to Congress. Fortified with these mercantile endorsements, and aided by the presence of several of our leading merchants, we will warrant that Colonel WADDELL, our member of Congress, will have little difficulty in getting an appropriation sufficiently large to place the enterprise beyond the chance of failure.

Is it not worth an earnest and faithful trial? We submit the proposition to our merchants and leave it to their candid consideration. A commission of distinguished Government officials will soon visit the works at New Inlet and submit a report. If it should be favorable, and we have no doubt on that score, it will be the best opportunity for our merchants to act.—Let their petition follow this report. Who doubts that their efforts will be crowned with success.

LOCAL.

THE RAIL ROAD SUIT.—The suit of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, which was argued before the Supreme Court, on Tuesday last, was for the recovery of $500,000 in bonds, which had been deposited with the State Treasurer by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, as collateral, to secure the State in the payment of interest by the Road, but which the mongrel Legislature of 1868–'69, saw fit to donate to the Western Road. The Legislature, of course, had no right to do this, as the bonds did not belong to the State, and an injunction has therefore been sued out by the authorities of the road, forbidding the sale of these bonds, and the matter has now been laid before the Supreme Court. The decision of that body has not yet been announced, but it will probably be made in a few days.

MEMORIAL MONUMENT.—The stone for the monument to our Confederate dead, which the Ladies of the Memorial Association have ordered for the Confederate enclosure in Oakdale Cemetery, arrived here yesterday, and is now at the depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. The entire monument is of granite, from the quarries near Ridgeway, in this State, now worked by P. Lenahan, Esq. It will be, when completed, 20 feet from the level of the ground, this to include a statue heroic size, of a "good old reb" leaning on his gun, and executed in in the purest bronze, by Maurice J. Powers, Esq., of New York. This statue is said to be a most exquisite piece of workmanship, and a forcible illustration of the character it is intended to represent. It is now completed and awaiting shipment to this place. We will not attempt to describe the form of the monument, as we could not succeed in doing so here; it must be seen to be understood and appreciated. On the front is to be the simple, yet touching, inscription, "To the Confederate Dead," while on the rear face will be found the words "Erected by the Ladies Memorial Association."

The cost of the monument and of the statue has been paid with the funds already realized by the Association, together with a balance advanced by friends of the cause. The expense of placing the monument in position, and the refunding of the amount advanced, must necessarily be raised by subscription, which the Ladies hope will be cheerfully made when called for, as it will be their last appeal, and will complete the object of their Association.

REPORT OF THE CITY MARSHAL.—The report of Mr. W. P. Canaday, City Marshal, for the year 1871, has just been prepared. We are unable to give it in full, and therefore make the following synopsis:

The street force is composed of 28 hands, under A. J. Denton. These are divided into four squads, with overseers, respectively. One squad is for paving, one for ditching, one for driving the street carts, and the other is for cleaning the streets, and for miscellaneous purposes.

During the past year there has been cut, in the Northeastern and Southern suburbs of the city, 15,000 yards of ditching, and all of the old ditches have been cleaned out. This work was all done, the report states, under the advice of some of the most experienced citizens.

The number of deaths in 1871 has been less than during any year since the war, while the population of the city is very rapidly increasing. This is thought to be due, in a great measure, to the draining of the ponds near the city. It is recommended that the work be continued, and it will probably be completed during the year, at the cost of about $1,000.

The work of improving the streets, by the laying of shavings and saw-dust, has been vigorously carried on during the past year. A large two-horse wagon, and two carts, are kept constantly employed at this work. This is a great convenience to the public, and has, besides, increased the value of property. About 10 miles of streets have been covered in this manner during the past year. It is recommended that the work be continued.

In consequence of the suburbs of the city being built up so rapidly, it is necessary to open a number of new streets. The matter is submitted with recommendation that it be done.

The Docks are in very bad condition, and the labor of cleaning them out has been undertaken of late, but it is slow work, on account of interruptions by the tides.—Recommends that reservoirs be built to receive the water running down to the docks, before it enters them, so as to keep them clear of sand.

The bad condition of Water street is dwelt on at length, and paving recommended. It costs about $2,500 per annum to keep it in a passable condition, and it would therefore be cheaper to pave it. Mr. R. B. Wood, Sr., estimated the cost of the Nicholson pavement, from Mulberry to Market street, a distance of about 3,333 square yards, to be at $8,000, or $2.40 per square yard. Recommends that a committee be appointed to consult with the property holders in reference to the matter.

Strongly recommends that bridges be built across the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. on Second, Third and Fourth streets. Refers to the very poor facilities afforded by Boney's Bridge, and to the right of the citizens living north of the line, to be heard in this matter. Says that $12,000 would build three elegant bridges, and recommends that a special tax of 1½ per cent be levied on the property to be benefited by them, for the cost of construction.

During the year there have been 585 arrests by the police, about 150 of which have been dismissed without trial; in 175 cases judgment has been suspended; 67 prisoners have been sent to the work house; 12 prisoners ran away and forfeited their bail; 181 cases have been fined, in amount $2,267 65. There were 1,255 arrests in 1869, against the 585 made in 1871, showing a falling off, in two years, of 670. Very few actual crimes have been committed here during the past year.

The collection of pound fees during the year amounts to $401 20.

Recommends that the subject of removing the Market House from its present position to some more central point, be considered by the Board. Estimates the cost of removing it, at this time, at $15,000, to include every expense.

The Fire Department has been almost entirely reorganized during the past year. It is now composed of three steamers, two hand engines, and one hook and ladder truck. There have been six fires during the year, and a loss of $11,900 of which only $3,000 was insured. The fire companies are all in excellent trim, well disciplined and most efficiently officered. The property in charge of the fire companies, and owned by the city, is as follows, in amount: Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, $8,935; Howard Relief Fire Engine Company, No. 1, $11,550; Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, $4,250; Cape Fear Steam Fire Engine Company, $8,070 (including the fire steamer, which was purchased by the city;) Eagle Island Fire Company, $275; Brooklyn Fire Company, $1,100. In addition, there are three old engines now on hand, which are now worth about $250, which adds up $34,450 of property in the Fire Department owned by the city. In addition to this sum $13,000 belongs to private parties, which foots up $47,450 as the total value of property in the Fire Department. The losses by fire in 1867, 1868 and 1869, averaged about $70,000 against $11,900 in 1871, a difference in favor of the last year of $58,100. Recommends that six additional cisterns be built for supplying the engines with water, in case of fire.

The Health Department has been more expensive during the past year than for several years past, because of the great precautions taken to guard against the introduction of disease. The Mortuary report for the year gives a total of 321 deaths, as follows: Interments in Oakdale Cemetery, 192; in Pine Forest Cemetry, 175; in the City Cemetery, 44. Of these 122 were white and 197 colored. Of the entire number, it has been ascertained that 49 were non-residents, which, with a population of 15,000 persons, gives the proportion of deaths at 1 to every 56 inhabitants. This is as good an exhibit as can be made by any city in the country.

Recommends that some steps be taken to prevent paupers coming here to be cared for by the city. Fully 25 per cent. of the expense of the City Hospital and Poor House is incurred in caring for these paupers.

The amount collected for rent of the City Hall has been greater than during any past year. The entire building is in bad order and the immediate repair of it is recommended. Also recommends that a guard house be built on the premises in rear of the City Hall for prisoners, to be used instead of the close quarters now used in the basement of the building.

Recommends that the City Stables be removed to the vacant lot owned by the city, corner Dock and Fourth streets.

Orange, Ann, Nun, Church, Castle, Dudley and Chestnut streets have been run out and properly opened. This is stated in the report of Capt. J. Kent Brown, City Surveyor. He also recommends that Nutt street be opened and that Nutt and North Water streets be paved.

Mr. H. E. Scott, Superintendent of the County Poor House, submits a report to the Marshal, in which he states that 19 city paupers were admitted there during the year. There was 1 death, 15 discharged and 20 left there on the 1st instant. Of these 3 are males and 17 females.

The report of His Honor, the Mayor, is not yet fully prepared, but we will probably be able to give a synopsis of it in Tuesday's paper.

South Carolina Items.

Mr. Levy F. Beatty has been appointed Assistant Railroad Agent at Marion.

Marion elected a Democratic Intendant and Wardens last Monday.

Rev. Mr. Perry, of the Episcopal Church at Gainesville, Florida, has accepted a call to Camden, S. C.

Fields Montgomery, Auditor of Newberry county, and brother of Senator Chas. W. Montgomery, died on the 7th instant, after a week's illness.

The Phœnix says that one of the principal witnesses for the Government in the Ku-Klux trials left Columbia, forgetting to pay his board bill.

Taylor Wilson, colored, has been sentenced to be hung, at Sumter, on the second Friday in March, for the murder of Thomas Heart, also colored, in November last.

Jack Miller, colored, one of Gov. Scott's pets, shot and probably mortally wounded another colored man named Robert Williams, a Deputy Sheriff of Charleston county, on Edisto Island, on Saturday last. Miller escaped.

The Marion *Crescent* says that Mr. Delonius Bigelow, of that section, has been missing ever since sale day in December. He is supposed to have been murdered for his money, and a search is now being made for his body.

The Marion *Crescent* says: Our friend, Mr. S. J. Bethea, killed a hog last week which weighed about 450 lbs. We hear that our good-natured friend, John H. Hamer has been bragging for a month over his porker which weighed the round number of 400 lbs. How is that for high?

A Memphis Prophecy.

An enthusiastic individual, descanting o, the future in the Memphis *Avalanche* works off the following extraordinary prediction:

"The day is not far distant when the locomotive train will start off from Hindostan, and, rushing up by the Arabian gulf through Persia and Syria, burst through the gates of Suez; thence along the southern coast of the Mediterranean, leap or plunge under the straits of Gibraltar; thence up through the Pyrenees into France, there meeting with another train that comes thundering down the steppes of Asiatic and Russian Siberia through Germany; meets a third which emerges from the snow-capped peaks of Mont Cenis, fresh from Italy, and a fourth just emerging from the earth underneath the British channel, from Dover to Calais, and all rushing together to Point St. Nazaire, then bound across the Atlantic, and landing at New York, Norfolk, Charleston, or Brunswick, sets out again on its path up the Allegheny slopes and down to this valley, where it meets with a train train laden with the spices and silks of Japan, China, and the Corea islands, landed at Mazatian or San Diego, and come thundering up this way, through Presidio, Del Rio Grande, Austin, San Antonio, Jefferson, and Shreveport, to the city of Memphis."

For the Journal.

First Flowers.

Loves of the angels, unspoken thoughts of God;
Odorous lives of saints, gone, gone before,
Wee little starlings of the emerald sod,
Little fair souls, that have escaped the door
Of that eternity, where roses blush
Forever and forever, o'er the glistening streets,
And lilies nod assent to the soft hush
That floods the holy air, and perfume meets
Perfume: Oh! messenger of joy I greet
You with glad tears, your dainty faces
Come so close to happy thoughts, they meet,
Both smiles, and tears, each making fresh your places
In warmest love. Thank God! my care
May shelter aught so sweet, so sweet and fair.

SCOTT.

The River and Bar Improvements.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 8, 1872.

Col. L. Wm. DeRosset, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

SIR:—On Friday, the 4th instant, your committee visited the public works near New Inlet for the improvement of the Bar and River. We also walked some five or six miles down the beach toward Smith's Island to see the condition of the beach in that direction, as well as to observe the effect of the Catch-sand-fences, and examine the progress of the grass culture.

As anticipated in our last report, very little work has been done during the past month, owing to the holidays intervening, and the usual loss of time of closing up the affairs of one year and commencing another.

Of the 125 feet of unfinished work alluded to in our last report, about 50 feet have been finished; work is also progressing on the line of breakwater. This is about all that appears to have been done during the past broken month. Nature, however, continues her work of enlarging the beach, and bringing up the shoals, to secure and strengthen the breakewater as fast as it can be finished.

The catch sand fences have accomplished more than was expected of them, having elevated the beach four to seven feet and several thousand feet in length. Wherever the brush fence is placed, the beach makes up immediately to the top of it, and if the means were at command, the whole beach could very soon be secured.

The grass cultivation has had no opportunity as yet of displaying its real value to the casual observer, (no growing season having been reached since the commencement,) but with your committee who have watched its progress, the utmost confidence is established in its ultimate success. When planted it puts out roots immediately, taking firm hold upon the surrounding sand which it secures; collecting the blowing sands as high as its tops will permit, and we think the beach will build up just as fast as the grass grows. To your committee, at least, therefore, the growing season of the next six or eight months, will be one of much interest.

We feel constrained, though reluctantly, to bring to your notice a critical, we may say, dangerous condition of that portion of the beach lying next to Smith Island, and extending up above the lower pilot lookout. In several places the beach or ridge of sand (not high) does not exceed thirty feet in width at high tide, and at other places, the beach being low and flat, the ocean waves make a clean sweep across at extreme high tide, and it is simply wonderful that a permanent opening has not long since been effected. This danger being remote from the field of operations, no doubt has escaped the notice of the engineer in charge of the work. We therefore deem it necessary only to intimate these facts. We believe, however, he has already taken the preliminary steps to secure these points.

We here beg leave to state incidentally as matter of information for the Chamber, that a Corps of Engineers from Charleston, under Gen. Ludlow, has been examining the site and surroundings of Fort Anderson, for what purpose we are not advised, and also another corps under direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey Department, are making surveys of the harbor and its entrances as high up as Federal Point, and which it is expected to complete in a few days.

The visit of the Commissioners appointed to investigate matters relating to our harbor, expected here on Tuesday, the 9th instant, has been unavoidably deferred. Conjecture only is left us that it is temporary, and that very soon we shall have the pleasure of greeting their arrival.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, H. NUTT,
Chairman.

A Town in Two States—Its Inconveniences.

A correspondent who is rambling through Virginia and Tennessee, writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* as follows:

Bristol is improving rapidly, and with its new railroad, which ought to go to Cincinnati, but is already within the clutches of Louisville, it will be something of a railroad centre. The population is now about 3,000, and an old gentleman who was at pains to impart information about the place found great satisfaction in repeatedly stating that "Cincinnati was once smaller than that," as if the day would come when Bristol will be as large as the Queen City. Perhaps it will, but in that day my old friend will not be here to see it, nor any of my young friends either.

The State line passes through the centre of the town, which leads to much trouble and inconvenience. The line passes near the centre of Main street, and the rogues and lawless know where it is to an inch. This line used to be deeply venerated, and in former years it would have been considered a symptom of the decay of the Republic for a Tennessee constable to have crossed the street on to the sidewalk on the sacred soil of Virginia and arrested a criminal. But the line is not now regarded with such tender veneration. When a man kills another, and steps over the line for protection, the officers step after him and fetch him back; killing is, consequently, not so popular as formerly.

In this mournful degeneracy of the importance of State lines we see some of the blighting effects of Radical rule. Well may the sovereigns want to know what we are coming to.

Each side of the line has a separate mayor and board of aldermen, and regulates its own affairs in the sense contemplated by the constitution.

There are two papers published, one on each side of the line. Each side also has its schools and churches, but there is not a dangerous number of either of these.

Annual Report of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia on the 8th inst., the managers submitted a report of the past year's business, showing coal tonnage of 2,889,074 tons, of which 1,015,220 tons have been carried in the four months from July 31st to November 30th, (the close of its fiscal year) showing a carrying capacity of over five millions of tons, if the trade could be evenly distributed throughout the year. The trade of last year was interrupted by a strike at the coal mines for nearly six months, and yet it exceeds the tonnage of 1870 by 266,641 tons, and that of 1869 by 442,333 tons. The passenger and general freight business also shows a steady increase. The cash receipts of the company from all sources of income amounted to $5,002,332, from which deducting $3,462,029 for operating expenses of the road, leaves a net income of $2,440,552.

At an election for officers the old ticket was re-elected—President, Asa Packer.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE LOGAN.

Remarks of Mr. Robinson, of Macon, in the House of Representatives, January 8th, 1872.

On the passage of the resolution to impeach G. W. Logan, Judge of the 9th judicial district, N. C., Mr. Robinson said:

MR. SPEAKER: After so much has been said, and I might say, so well said on the important question now pending before the House, I feel like asking pardon of my friends for the brief trespass I propose to make on their time.

It is my purpose in the first place, to notice briefly the history of the petition introduced by the distinguished member from Mecklenburg, (Mr. Waring) its reference to the select committee, and the action of that committee. In the second place, to notice the character of the charge contained in the petition and contrast it with the charges against and crimes committed by other judicial officers of the State. In the conclusion of my remarks, I will notice the reasons that will influence my action outside of the seeming dictates of duty or rather the weight or importance which I think should be given to the questions of consistency and policy.

A petition is presented signed by (38) thirty-eight members of the bar, of both political parties, of the 9th judical district, and I take it for granted they are gentleman of high standing, ornaments to their profession—a profession, sir, which I think next to the clergy, should be adorned by men of the purest and most spotless character—of unbending and unblemished integrity. This petition is referred with the resolution under consideration to a fairly constitution committee, who after taking the testimony of more than a half dozen gentlemen of the legal profession, of both parties—do what? Report back the resolution with a unanimous recommendation that it pass? Not at all, sir. They simply report the whole matter back to the House, testimony and all, and make no recommendation whatever.

This action on the part of a majority of that committee is, to my mind, tantamount to asking us to take no further notice of the matter at all. But it seems this is not satisfactory to my friend from Mecklenburg, and the people of the gallant county he so well represents—(and where, Mr. Speaker, is the North Carolinian who does not share in his pride and affection for that county which is enshrined in history with its gallant men and glorious deeds?)—and we are asked to impeach, not for "high crimes and misdemeanors in office," but for incompetency alone, the Judge of the 9th judicial district.

Now, sir, I take it for granted that the reading public of North Carolina, and certainly the members of this House, are familiar with most of the important events that occurred during Gov. Holden's crusade against the liberties of the people of this State during the summer of 1870. Let us briefly recur to some of them. While we have several instances of judicial apostacy and truckling to despotism, during that short reign of terror in Alamance and Caswell, it will be sufficient for my purpose in this connection to take the case of Hon. R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he being the highest judicial officer and at the same time the greatest judicial criminal, perhaps since the days of Jeffreys. He was applied to by A. G. Moore and others, for a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Geo. W. Kirk, which was granted; the process was served, and Kirk makes for answer to the Chief Justice's great writ of right that "his papers have played out." Does he attach for contempt and bring the man before him? No! He has Gov. Graham, Gov. Bragg, Judge Battle, Judge Merrimon, and Hon. B. F. Moore and other distinguished lawyers to argue the question at length before him as to whether he, Kirk, was guilty of any contempt, and then disregarding all precedent goes outside of the question, and by correspondence makes Gov. Holden a party to the suit, and concludes by declaring "he cannot attach a co-ordinate branch of the government." Here, sir, is the highest judicial officer of the State insulted and spit upon in his official capacity in a time of profound peace by a petty satrap, who styled himself "Col. of N. C. State Troops." The man above all others who was expected to protect, in the last resort, the lives and liberties of the humblest as well as the most exalted of our citizens, the sentinels on the watch tower of liberty, cowardly surrenders at the first assault and gives up the citadel to the enemy.

From that moment the acts of the military despots, are the acts of Judge Pearson; it was he who served process on Sheriff Wiley, of Caswell, by knocking him on the head with a fence rail, fettered his limbs and carried him twelve miles to the Courthouse, where a military court martial was to shoot him. It was the Chief Justice's hands, (though not bodily present) that tied the halter about the necks of Rogers, Patton, and Murray. 'Twas the voice of Chief Justice Pearson that spoke to Kirk (when he said he could not attach for contempt) and told him to put the irons on Wheedon; to incarcerate Josiah Turner in a felon's cell; to drag John Kerr, Samuel F. Hill, Mr. Bowe and scores of others from their homes and place them in prison, notwithstanding the constitution which he had sworn to support, said, "No person ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land." Sec. 17, Bill of Rights. And now the question arises, did the legal profession of N. C. rise in their indignation and demand the impeachment of this officer? Not at all. Did this House have the nerve to put him on trial? Let the history of the resolution, introduced by my friend from Person, Mr. Jordan, answer the question. But still they clamor for Logan's impeachment, because, after four years' trial, they have just now discovered he is "mentally incompetent." There is nothing developed by the testimony taken, to show that Judge Logan is less qualified to discharge the duties of his office now, than when elected four years ago. On the contrary, the testimony proves that his mental faculties are not impaired. The point has been made, and with force, that the "mental incompetency," which, by the statute of 1868–'69, is ground for impeachment, cannot apply to the acquisition of legal knowledge. Here is a man chosen by the people of the State to fill the position of judge, he was then, as he is now in the enjoyment of all the faculties that his Creator endowed him with. He has now the same force of character and intellect that secured his license from our Supreme Court in the better days of North Carolina, and that pointed him out to his people as the proper man to represent them before and since the war in the General Assembly, and during the war in the Confederate Congress. It is not pretended that since his election his intellectual powers have been blighted or mental incompetency produced by the act of God. The whole question is a matter for speculation, and suggests to its strongly the importance of taking no hurried steps, for when the matter is before the court of impeachment we must prove to the court w[illegible]arge. Now there is a point of [illegible]ish to make just here as [illegible] the statute on this subject. [illegible] is plainly an impeachable o[illegible]ding to the provisions of that [illegible] I have a slight impression that I have heard gentle insinuations as to the weakness of the Chief Justice on that score. Indeed a distinguished member of the Judge's party (the member from Wake, Mr. Phillips) when charges were made last winter that he was seen drunk on the bench, and off the bench, said that it was an infirmity of many years standing," and that he was, as it were, licensed to indulge this infirmity by the people of North Carolina. Now then let me ask have the members of the bar of any Judicial District met and called on the House of Representatives to purge the Supreme Bench of the Judge who has this "notorious infirmity."

The next judicial functionary that I shall notice is His Honor Judge Watts of the 6th District. The developments of the Bragg and Phillips Committee show a state of affairs that might well excite the alarm and indignation of all good citizens, the bar as well as the people. In addition to charges of drunkenness made against this official by a respectable journal, the evidence before the Bragg-Phillips Committee shows the following state of facts: An injunction against the Governor and Treasurer, restraining them from issuing certain bonds appropriated by the General Assembly to the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company was granted on application to Judge Watts, who afterwards dissolved his own injunction. The testimony went further, and developed the fact that about $163,000 of the bonds of that company, (the property of the people of North Carolina) had been used in this dirty piece of blackmailing, and the greater part, traced to the hands of gentlemen of the legal profession, and $5,000 of them to the hands of Judge Watts. Has there been any steps taken by the bar, the people or the Legislature to expose or investigate this seemingly corrupt transaction? It would seem that the character of our Judiciary for drunkenness, corruption, &c., &c., is to be purified by the removal, or attempted removal, of a man who is not charged with either of these offences, or any other crimes or misdemeanors.

There is one other officer filling the position of Judge in North Carolina, to whose "infirmities," it might be well to briefly allude. I refer to the Hon. A. W. Tourgee, Judge of the 6th judicial district. This obscure adventurer it seems obtained his passport to distinction and fame (?) by a speech made in Philadelphia in September 1866, (and reported in the N. Y. *Herald*) in which he made the statement that the feeling was so intense here in North Carolina against the men who had worn the "blue," that more than 1,200 of them had been forced to take it off and put on the "gray." Also had information from a respectable Quaker, that he had seen the bodies of (15) fifteen negroes in one millpond, all placed there by the rebels. He was, it may be imagined, for this valuable information, nominated subsequent to this, for the position of Judge, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Fowle.

His excellency, Gov. Worth, hearing of the matter, very properly sent a remonstrance to Gen. Canby, commanding the 2d military district, which developed a very interesting correspondence. In the files of the Executive office may be found a letter from Governor Worth to General Canby, dated January 9th, 1868, from which I now read some extracts.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Jan. 9, 1868.

Major Gen'l Canby, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL:—Yours of the 4th inst., is before me, in which you say A. W. Tourgee has been nominated to fill a vacancy in a civil office in North Carolina, and would have received immediate appointment, but for the charges affecting his moral character made against him by you, in your official communication of November, 1867. With a view to the investigation of such charges, I desire you to furnish me with the names and address of all parties from whom you derived the information upon which your charge is based, and also a statement of any matter within your knowledge that may be of importance to such inquiry." I regard this as a most extraordinary request. The character of Gen'l Washington is very good, that of Benedict Arnold very bad. I am sure of this and yet I could not give the names and address of all I have heard say so, and I am not sure I could give the name and address of one of them. I suppose, however, a few days' review, I name B. S. Hedrick, holding a prominent position in the U. S. patent office at Washington, H. H. Helper, U. S. Assessor Hiram Worth, U. S. Commissioner, Hon. J. R. McLean, Hon. John A. Gilmer.

In addition to the above named gentlemen, whom I can remember to have heard speak in terms of disparagement of Tourgee, I have been informed and believe, that the following gentlemen know his character well, and that they will fully confirm what I have said of him, viz:

Thomas B. Keogh, Register in Bankruptcy; John Crane, Collector of Internal Revenue; Ralph Correll, Jesse R. Lindsay, Jed. H. Lindsay, James Sloan, W. L. Scott, Levi M. Scott, D. F. Caldwell, Hon. J. T. Morehead, Nathan Blatt, Jonathan Cox, Jonathan Harris, Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Robert P. Dick, Nerins Mendenhall, all of Greensboro', North Carolina; Hon. Bedford Brown, Samuel Phillips, William Long, L. L. Totten, Yanceyville, North Carolina; Hon. J. M. Leach, Lexington, North Carolina; D. H. Starbuck, United States District Attorney, Salem, N. C.; Thomas J. Wilson, Winston, N. C.

I also refer you to the records of certain suits in Guilford county court, at the February term, 1867, or about that time—Cyrus P. Mendenhall vs. Tourgee—and certain ex. sa. cases in which Tourgee were plaintiffs and Tourgee was defendant. I have not the names of the plaintiffs. The clerk of the county court of Guilford can furnish them.

And to Major Worth, U. S. Infantry, Raleigh, N. C.:

A. B. Chapin, Surgeon of the U. S. A., Raleigh, N. C.; Thomas Bailey, Freedman; Greensboro', N. C.

* * * * * * *

As your communication does not ask for any information as to his fitness, and as you have not hitherto deemed it expedient to ask my views as to the suitableness of any one of your numerous appointees to civil office in this State, I am not unconscious that any suggestion from me in this direction may be deemed obtrusive; but duty to those who place me in the position I occupy, constrains me to say that I entertain no doubt that few men can be found, mentally and morally, so unfit to fill such position. In fact, if I were called upon to name one for Judge, peculiarly unfit for the position and very disgusting to the Bar and the virtuous intelligence of the State, I should regard the name of A. W. Tourgee as an exact fit.

I have the honor to be,
Yours very respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

This, sir, is the opinion of Gov. Worth, (a man whose moral character, inflexible integrity and unsullied patriotism is conceded by men of all parties) as to the mental and moral fitness of Judge Tourgee for the position he now occupies, and the Governor seems to have been sustained in this view by the long list of prominent Republicans quoted above.

Now, sir, I come to the last point I propose to mention as an additional reason why we should not pass this resolution.—Admitting that Judge Logan is technically guilty under this act of Assembly, (just as a man might be who, while a capital officer in all other respects, should have the misfortune to be seen more than once intoxicated,) are we compelled to act and hazard a conviction? While I have no apologies to offer for his weakness, and no sympathy with the leaders who placed him there in their anxiety now to get rid of him, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact which must be patent to all: that the impeachment trial and posible removal of this man would be trumpeted all through the press, North and South, as the action of a party prompted by a spirit of revenge on this Judge who has been so prominent in the investigation and agitation of certain troubles which are intended to have, and will have a prominent and overshadowing position in the radical platform in the campaign of 1872: and again, as a question of policy and consistency can we afford, as the dominant party, to pass over the greater crimes, and the great judicial criminals, and place this man on trial for a comparatively trivial offence?

There are some other points that might be profitably considered, for instance, the propriety of establishing a precedent of impeachment for "mental incompetency" by a party vote: the necessity of legislative measures and the clamor of party associates alone to determine what degree of legal attainments shall be requisite to "pass muster." I shall content myself with whatever the good sense of my friends shall order; but feeling as I do, shall vote against the passage of the resolution, confidently believing that my vote will agree with a very large majority of my party friends, and that the calm and second sober thought of our whole people will endorse its wisdom.

INTELLECT IN RAGS.

It was a bleak, wintry day. Heavy snow drifts lay piled up in the streets of New York, and the whole appearance of the city was cold and dismal.

Seated upon the steps of one of the large dwellings on Fifth avenue, was a boy apparently thirteen years of age. He was literally clothed in rags, and his hands were blue, and his teeth chattered with cold. Lying on his knees was a newspaper he had picked up in one of the streets, and he was trying to read the words on it. He had thus occupied himself for some time, when two little girls, clad in silk and furs, came towards him.

The eldest was about twelve years of age, and so beautiful that the poor boy fixed his eyes upon her in undisguised admiration.

The child of wealth stopped before him, and turning to her companion, exclaimed:

"Mariam, just see this fellow on my steps! Boy, what are you doing here?"

"I am trying to learn to read upon this little strip of paper," answered the boy.

The girl laughed derisively, and said,

"Well, truly, I have heard of intellect in rags, and here it is personified."

Mariam's soft blue eyes filled with tears as she replied:

"Oh, Louise, don't talk so; you know that Miss Fannie teaches us at school, 'The rich and poor meet together, and the Lord is Maker of them all.'"

Louise laughed again and said to the boy: "Get up from here; you shall not sit on my steps; you are too ragged and dirty!"

The boy arose, and a blush crimsoned his face. He was walking away when Mariam said:

"Don't go, little boy, you are so cold; come to my house and get warm. Oh, do come," she continued, as he hesitated; and he followed her into a large kitchen where a bright, warm fire was shedding its genial warmth around.

"Well, Miss Mariam, and who are you bringing here now?" asked the servant-woman.

"A poor boy, who has almost perished; you will let him warm, will you not, Rachel?"

"Oh, he shall be warmed—sit here, little boy," and she pushed a chair in front of the stove, and then gave him a piece of bread and meat.

Mariam watched these arrangements and then glided from the room; when she returned she had a primer, with the first rudiments of reading and spelling. Going to the boy, she said:

"Little boy, here is a book that you may learn to read from better than a piece of paper. Do you know your letters?"

"Some of them, but not all. I never had anybody to teach me. I just learned myself. But oh, I want to read so badly.

Mariam sat down beside him, and began to teach him his letters. She was so busily engaged in this work that she did not see her mother enter the room, nor hear Rachel explain about the boy; nor did she know that her mother stood some time behind her listening to her noble child teach the beggar boy his letters.

There were but a few that he had not already learned himself, and it was not long before Mariam had the satisfaction of hearing him repeat the alphabet.

When he arose to go he thanked Rachel for her kindness and offered Mariam her book.

"No, I don't want it—I have given it to you to learn to read from. Won't you tell me your name?"

"Jimmy," he replied.

"I will not forget you, Jimmy—you must always remember Mariam Hayes, won't you?" was the little girl's farewell.

Louise Gardner and Mariam Hayes were playmates and friends. Their dwellings joined, and almost every hour of the day they were together, for they attended the same school. These two children were differently dispositioned and brought up—Louise was proud and haughty. Poverty in her eyes was a disgrace and a crime, and she thought nothing too severe for the poor to suffer.—These views she learned from her mother. Mrs. Gardner moved in one exclusive circle, the *bon ton* of New York. Without its precincts she never ventured, except to visit her mother's friends, and was growing up believing herself even better than they.

The teaching that Mariam Hayes received was totally different from this. Mrs. Gardner was one of Mrs. Hayes' most particular friends—yet, though she moved in that circle, she was far from one of them. Her doctrine was the text her girl had used "the rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is Maker of them all." This she taught Mariam. There was no distinction in wealth or position: that the distinction was in worth alone. She taught her to reverence age and pity the poor and destitute; and that pleasant words were as sweet as honeycomb to the soul—a little kindness was better than money. Mariam learned the lesson well, and was ever ready to dispense her gentle words to all, whether they were wealthy and influential, or ragged and indigent, as the boy she had that morning befriended.

* * * * * * *

A gay and brilliant throng was assembled in Washington. Congress was in session, and the hotels were crowded with strangers. It was an evening party. The brilliantly lighted rooms were filled with youth and beauty.

Standing near one of the doors were two young ladies, busily engaged conversing together. The elder of the two suddenly exclaimed:

"Oh, Mariam, have you seen the new member from W.?"

"No, but I have heard a great deal about him."

"Oh, I want to see him so badly. Mrs. N. is going to introduce him to us. I wish she would make haste—I have no patience."

"Don't speak so, Louise. I wish you would not be so trifling," said Mariam.

A singular smile played around the mouth of a tall, handsome man who was standing near the girls; and as he passed them he scanned them very closely.

In a short time Mrs. N. came up with Mr. Hamilton, the new member, and presented him to Miss Gardner and Miss Hayes.

As they were conversing together, Mr. Hamilton said:

"Ladies, we have met before."

Both Mariam and Louise declared their ignorance of the fact.

"It has been long years ago, yet I have not forgotten it; nor a single sentence uttered during that meeting. I will quote one that may recall it to your memory—"The rich and the poor meet

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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1872.

The Insane.

We direct attention to the speech of Dr. C. T. MURPHY, Senator from Sampson, in regard to the proper support and enlargement of the Insane Asylum. Dr. MURPHY is the Chairman of the Committee upon this Asylum and a member of the Board of Directors. He deserves the thanks of the people of the entire State for his noble and persistent efforts in behalf of that unfortunate class of our citizens, who need the protecting care of the State.

WE know whereof we speak when we say that John Pool was the main cause of the adoption of Morton's amendment, which (if sustained by the House) settles the rejection of Governor Vance's right to a seat in the Senate. We have further reason for knowing that, up to the moment of his vote *for* that amendment (solely leveled at Governor Vance), Pool expressed himself to Governor Vance and his friends as in favor of his admission. This is exactly like the sneaking hypocrite, who declared that he took office under the Confederate States government, and *swore* to support it in order that he might *betray* it.

WE have had frequent complaints of the irregular reception of the JOURNAL. We have overhauled matters in our own office, and called the matter to the attention of Colonel Brink, our Postmaster. There is somebody at fault and we intend to find out who it is.

We will be obliged to our friends if they will continue to give us early information of the irregular reception of the JOURNAL, as only in this way will we be able to rectify it.

Some of the Developments of the Fraud Commission.

The testimony taken by the Fraud Commission, of which the Attorney General of the State is Chairman, now in process of publication, discloses, positively, or suggestively, all of the villainy which the honest public had been led to suspect, and presents the most eloquent commentary that could be furnished on the beauties of "Radical Reconstruction." It unfolds a wholesale system of bribery, corruption and spoliation, and individual instances of trickery and venality, that are positively amazing and shocking to a people, who, like those of North Carolina, hardly believed in the *existence* of such things, before the contamination of carpet-bag thieves and swindlers. Much of the rascality which has been perpetrated is left to inference, but it is the inference which is supported by the strongest circumstantial evidence; while enough is avowed or *extorted*, to stamp the period of Radical "loyal" rule in North Carolina,—commencing with the so-called Reconstruction Convention and ending with the August election in 1870—as the carnival of plunderers and robbers and the era of disgrace and damning damage to the State.

Passing over, for the present, the Committee's investigations into the affairs of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, which constitutes the opening portion of the Report, the first witness put on the stand, in connection with the Penitentiary swindle is Mr. J. M. Heck, of Raleigh. The readers of the Pickwick papers will remember that that remarkable personage, Mr. Samuel Weller, when interrogated as to whether he saw the person who made the noise in court, (the noise aforesaid being an exclamation by Sam's choleric male parent,) solemnly looked *up to the ceiling*, and declared that he did not! Mr. Heck's memory really seems to have been as badly *affected* as Mr. Weller's vision. We have never known a case in which a witness was more forgetful; but as Heck was joint-recipient, with a most disreputable Yankee adventurer, by the name of Pruyn, of $100,000 in bonds for a piece of property probably not worth more than one-tenth of the amount—as he and Pruyn, jointly, made all the representations as to the value of the property, &c., and as it appears by subsequent evidence, he was paid for "some" service, $15,000 by Swepson, which amount was "*charged*" to Littlefield,—the inferences are that Mr. Heck, like little Jack Horner,

"Put in his thumb
And pulled out a plum,

of remarkably good size and flavor!

Jim Harriss, (colored,) next appears upon the scene. The former witness "remembered" but little; the sable Jeems knew but little. He frequently borrowed money from the banks, with Littlefield to endorse for him, but he always paid at maturity! He knew nothing of money given for votes or influence,—not he! Littlefield, Swepson, Heaton and Deweese were so impressed with his magnanimity in backing out in favor of the latter for Congress, that it was determined, in formal conference in Swepson's room, that he must have a *douceur* in the shape of a thousand or two, which Swepson paid and "charged" to the balance, all of whom, save one, we believe, paid their assessments, and "charged" it to Deweese or somebody else. At a subsequent period, it appears that Harriss received some $7,500, innocently and gracefully, of course.

Mr. R. W. Lassiter, Radical Senator from Granville, figures next. Here, again, we were left to those inferences, which are sometimes more damaging than positive facts, and especially damaging when accompanied by suspicious facts. It appears that Littlefield, the Jack Sheppard of Radical reconstruction in North Carolina, had also a finger in the Penitentiary pie; that before the location of the site by the committee, (of which Mr. Lassiter was a member,) Littlefield bought of him, at extravagant figures, a poor piece of land in Granville, which, to this day, he (Littlefield) has never seen!

We shall pursue, hereafter, the regular succession of witnesses. It will answer, for the present, by way of a general summary, to say that one Rosenthal, confidential clerk of Swepson, gives the following list of amounts paid by Swepson (for reasons and considerations unknown to witness,) all of which were "charged" to parties, account of the management were "charged" to S. Littlefield, Judge Ramoth were "charged" to Jo Ramoth scoundrel, Milton Holden, viz:

Bourgee, $2,700.
Holden, $950.
J. T. Deweese, $16,000.
John Hyman, (colored,) $2,100.
Jim Harriss, $7,500.
"Parson" Sinclair, $3,500.
Gen. ESTES and FRENCH, $20,912.
"Senator" Eppes, (colored,) $95!!!
Sleepy Downing, $4,000.
J. C. ABBOTT, $20,000.
F. W. FOSTER, $25,000.
Peck, $4,500.
J. M. Heck, $15,000;
and other sums, amounting, all told, to $241,713.41!!!

Who can do justice to the subject? Confessing our inability, we stop for the nonce, only expressing surprise that Eppes should have been rated so cheaply!—only $95!!!

Reapportionment of the State.

Our Legislative report to-day, of the proceedings on Thursday, embraces, in full, the Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Reapportionment of the State. This is an important matter, and we believe that the Committee have taken every precaution to make a fair and equitable division of the representation among the different counties. By this arrangement it will be seen that some of the large negro counties are to be shorn of their borrowed strength, as we have heretofore intimated they would be, and have been given their quota, and no more. New Hanover remains as it was before, but Cravan, Granville, Franklin, Halifax and Northampton will each lose one representative, which have been assigned, severally, to Buncombe, Dare, Sampson and Swain.

The bill has been made the special order for Tuesday next.

Wholesome Truths.

The Raleigh *Era* publishes the very fine speech of Representative WELCH, of Haywood, in opposition to the impeachment of Judge Logan, with a notice asking its patrons to read it.

Among other reasons given by the eloquent and bold speaking gentleman against the passage of the resolution is that there are other and greater offenders, criminal offenders, upon the bench, who should first be gotten rid of.

Says Mr. WELCH in speaking of these judicial offenders:

"Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat surprised at the zeal exhibited by certain members in their advocacy of the passage of this resolution. Why this warfare against Judge Logan, while great criminals in high positions are permitted to go scott-free? Judge Logan is simply unfortunate in having no legal attainments. Where is your Watts who has been charged in the public journals of the State of corruption and bribery? Why not tear from his shoulders the judicial ermine he so much disgraces? Where is your Chief Justice, Richmond M. Pearson, the great violator of the most sacred Constitutional rights of a free people? The man who could sit quietly by and witness Kirk and his hellish legions perpetrating outrages upon entire communities of inoffensive citizens; the man who could mock at the miseries of afflicted Alamance and Orange; the man who could laugh at the groans of Patton and others as they were hanged by the necks like dogs? Why in the name of humanity have you lost sight of these arch-offenders? Where is your consistency? What apology can you offer the good people of North Carolina for this strange discrimination? I hope sir, that gentlemen will reflect well upon the matter."

We cannot tell how long an Editor who publishes such wholesome truths will be permitted to control the central Radical organ. Mr. Hanes must grow a little more circumspect—or off comes his head.

The Legislature.

The Legislature is dispatching the business before it with considerable rapidity, and yet with due caution. However desirable it may be that the session should be terminated at an early day, as a matter of saving to the tax-ridden people of the State, there are some things which, we trust, will not be neglected, though it may involve a more protracted session than is otherwise to be wished. We allude, more particularly, to the arrangement and apportionment of the Senatorial and Congressional districts. The present iniquitous system by which the voice of white majorities is stifled by the annexation of overwhelming negro majorities, is an evil and an injustice that must be cured.

With regard to the refusal of the House of Representatives to prefer articles of impeachment against Logan, the incompetent and corrupt "Judge" of the Seventh Circuit, it is well enough, only in a party point of view, for we question the propriety of the action in the light of public duty. In a merely party aspect Holden's impeachment gained us nothing, for his successor is no improvement upon the original, in mental qualifications, in manners, or in freedom from a mean and malignant spirit; but then it was *right*,—it was due to justice,—that a great criminal should be punished. And so, while the expulsion of Logan from the Bench, which he disgraces by his incompetency, is demanded by considerations of public duty, and as an act of justice to the people of the counties afflicted by his imbecility, his continued exhibitions of unfitness will disgust all decent men with the party of which he was elected as a representative. And there is, besides, much of reason in the position, that it would be an act of inconsistency to punish the stolid fool, Logan, while high judicial offenders, like Pearson, who was Holden's "right bower" in the Kirk-war, are allowed to go unwhipt of justice!

Impeachment of Judge Logan—Partisanship.

We reprint elsewhere the manly and fearless speech of Mr. J. L. ROBINSON, the member from Macon, upon the resolution impeaching Judge Logan. We do so not only for the intrinsic worth of the speech and for its bold denunciation of judicial officers who have disgraced their positions, but also as a reply to those speakers and papers which have denounced the proceedings against Judge Logan as being founded on political prejudices, and arising from the connection of that officer with the Ku-Klux trials in his District. Mr. ROBINSON is a representative man, enjoying in an eminent degree the respect and confidence of the people of his section of the State, and has won an influence in the House of Representatives not surpassed by any member of that body.

It is fair to presume that his views materially coincide with the large majority of Conservatives who voted against the resolution. We have not been able to acquaint ourselves sufficiently with the merits of this particular grievance to pass judgment upon the action of the House. We are satisfied to abide by their decision.

It does not appear, however, to appease the wrath of the leaders of the Radical party that in a body in which the Conservatives have almost a two-thirds majority, that the resolution impeaching Judge Logan should be defeated by a two-thirds vote, although it was recommended by every Radical lawyer in the District of any character, except one, who urged his official connection with the Court as the grounds of his declining to do so. That Judge Logan is incompetent to discharge the responsible duties of his office, even if he has the disposition, there can be no conflict of opinion. But the fact that the present House of Representatives refuse to impeach him, under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case, should be a sufficient reply to those who are so loud in charging partisanship upon that body.

Mr. ROBINSON shows how leniently the House has dealt with other offenders and criminals, who have brought discredit upon the State. Indeed the fact that the success of the Conservatives, following the criminal excesses of a party which had filled every department of the State government with corrupt, incompetent and profligate officials, who had brought dishonor upon North Carolina, destroyed her credit, broken down her works of internal improvement, beggared her citizens, corrupted her courts of justice, turned her Capitol into a house of debauchery and profligacy, and rendered life, liberty and property insecure, had been attended by only one impeachment, establishes, beyond controversy, the forbearance of the victors—a forbearance as doubtful in its policy as it has been unappreciated by the vanquished. Even Governor Holden was so clearly proven guilty of several of the crimes of which he was charged that his own partisans voted for his conviction.

But the Legislature has shown in other ways that they have ignored the claims of party in their zeal to legislate for the welfare of the people. Not only have they permitted official criminals to go unpunished, because their trials would be attended with excitement and dissensions and party feeling, which would be hurtful to the peace and good order of the State, and incur expense which the people could ill afford on account of the very crimes which these officials had committed, but they have, in one notable instance at least, allowed a Radical to retain office because it was believed that his removal would work an injury to an unfortunate class of our people. We refer to the case of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

The Radical party signalized their victory by removing or forcing the resignation of every Conservative official in the State, without exception. The University was not spared, and now lies a mournful wreck of Radical malice and vindictiveness.

What has been the retaliation. A prominent Radical, of character and experience, has been retained on the Penitentiary Board, as has also been the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, who at least was a strong partisan, and whose election had caused the removal of a physican of long experience and eminent abilities, who had been in charge of the Asylum from the day of its completion, through all the political and civil revolutions and military occupations through which the State had passed. Dr. Grissom had made an efficient officer, and although Conservative physicians of standing applied for the position, and their claims were endorsed and advocated by some of the leading men of the party, he was retained, at a time, too, when party spirit ran very high, and when Conservatives had just cause to be indignant at every one who held office at the hands of the preceding Legislature.

In the face of all these facts the leaders of the Radical party in the Legislature and in the *sanctum*, are crying out against the partisanship of the present Legislature. If that body has committed any error, it has been in dealing too leniently with these political offenders.

Congressional Districts.

There has long existed throughout the State, extending to counties even in this section, a prejudice against New Hanover. Whether this feeling extends to the county or is confined to the city of Wilmington, we are not prepared to say, though we are inclined to believe that it does. What may have given rise to this prejudice, or what causes it to still exist, we are profoundly ignorant. Of this, however, we are satisfied, after a residence here of a half dozen years, that there is no local cause for its existence. There is not a more thorough North Carolina city or town in the State, in sentiment and interest, than Wilmington. The great object of her citizens is to connect themselves with the interior of the State by direct lines of railway, and to build up at least one North Carolina city.

There is no municipal corporation in the United States, in proportion to its population and wealth, which has contributed more to works of internal improvement than Wilmington. When the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was projected, the subscriptions in this city amounted to more than the entire value of the real estate within its limits. And that road, built through the energy and by the means of citizens of Wilmington, was, when completed, the *longest railroad in the world, and remained so for seven years.* And then the Russian government built the first road which surpassed it in length.

We allude to this only to show with what liberality and boldness our people inaugurated the spirit of public improvement in the State.

New Hanover now pays one tenth of the entire public taxes of the State, and we hope in a few years, from the rapid increase of our city, and through the completion of improvements now in a satisfactory state of progress, that even this large proportion will be increased.

We refer to these things in no boastful spirit, but as reasons why there should be no prejudice to our people, but on the contrary as furnishing grounds why an opposite feeling should exist.

We have regretted to see a disposition exhibited on the part of some members of the Legislature, and by writers in the press to take advantage of this prejudice to separate New Hanover from the counties with which it has heretofore voted in congressional elections, in order to form a large Radical district in connection with Craven. Gentlemen might, as they say, laugh to see the struggle between such loyal aspirants as Judge Cantwell, Abbott, French and Rutherford, of New Hanover, Moore, Lehman, Green and Clark, of Craven, and the hundreds of negroes who would claim the nomination. But we do not believe this would be very wise ground for basing such important legislation.

All we ask, and it is what every good Conservative should desire, is to see such a division of the State into eight congressional districts, in strict accordance with the law, as will secure to the party the largest number of representatives. This the opposition expect, and is what every party in power has done since the organization of the Government.

If, therefore, this object can be more certainly secured by putting New Hanover in the Craven district, we are content. But, we ask, and we have the right to demand, that such an arrangement ought not to result from any prejudice against our county or against our citizens, or to advance the special interests of any other county or counties, or for the special advantage of any other citizens, if by so doing the general good is sacrificed or placed in jeopardy. Nor do we believe that the Legislature will so act.

The objections, as we believe, to this scheme of placing New Hanover in the Craven district are:

First. They are not contiguous counties, and to connect them those sterling Conservative counties, Duplin and Onslow, must be sacrificed, and their strength, which could be used in making a safe Conservative district, would be entirely wasted.

Second. New Hanover, (with Duplin, Onslow and Jones,) having a total population of upwards of fifty-five thousand, added to Craven with its twenty thousand, furnishes half the population of a district. And in order to save the district just west of this, Green and Lenoir, with their large Radical majorities, must be embraced within this district, and even Wayne must not be risked. Here, then, we have upwards of one hundred thousand inhabitants. Edgecombe cannot be taken in without bringing in Wilson, another Conservative county, to connect it with the district, or by taking in Pitt. But Pitt county will be absolutely necessary to be taken in the extreme northeastern district to give that territory the requisite population, without embracing Northampton or Halifax, which would decide its political status.

It will thus be seen that population will be aggregated so rapidly by placing New Hanover and Craven together that a district will be formed with only two large Radical counties, or three, Edgecombe being embraced within its limits, while Duplin and Onslow, and in the latter contingency, Wilson, will be lost to the Conservative party. Or leaving out Wilson and Edgecombe, Sampson or Johnson must be taken in, thus crashing out other reliable Conservative counties.

After this is done we have (leaving out Edgecombe) Bertie, Halifax, Northampton, Warren, Granville, Franklin and Wake, all populous counties, giving very large Radical majorities, which are so located that they cannot all be embraced in one district, or enough of them, indeed, not to endanger other districts in which the residue may be placed.

If, however, these counties with Edgecombe, Craven, Green and Lenoir are embraced in two districts, Carteret, Duplin and Onslow, with gallant Columbus and Sampson can give a reliable Conservative district in this portion of the State, while the upper portion of the present Third District can be placed with the Mecklenburg and Salisbury districts.

We shall not go further into the discussion of the proposed redistricting of the State. There is no county in the State which comes nearer than New Hanover in giving its entire white voting population to the Conservative party or in which the Radical party fails more in securing its registered negro vote. While we are willing to make any sacrifice for the good of the party, mere local prejudices or personal considerations will not justify our friends in the Legislature in crushing our efforts or throwing a damper upon our enthusiasm. The people and press of this county work faithfully and earnestly for the party, and deserve some consideration at their hands.

Letter from G. Z. French.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15, 1872.

Editor Journal: I notice in your editorial, in issue of the 14th instant, a mention of my name in connection with the report of the "Fraud Commission." Will you do me the justice to publish the following statement:

I have never had any other than strictly legitimate transactions with Swepson, Littlefield, or any member of the Legislature. I am ready at any time for, and court, the most searching investigation into my conduct as a legislator.

I had charge of the "Bill" that made the largest appropriation of any Railroad Bill, while I was in the Legislature. (The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford, $4,000,000) and *not one cent* was ever paid *directly or indirectly*. The business transactions that I had with Swepson and Littlefield, was explained in my evidence before the "Fraud Commission," and had no connection with any of the Railroad Bills. Those who know me best will believe my statements, and if any opinion injurious to me should be formed by any others, I can live it down.

G. Z. FRENCH.

REMARKS.

We publish the above letter as a matter of justice to Mr. French, as we will strike no one without giving him an opportunity to defend himself. We have not as yet seen his evidence before the Commission, as we have only advanced sheets of the first hundred and fifty pages. When the testimony of Mr. French is received we will, if he shall so desire, publish that portion which explains his business connection with Swepson.

CLUBS.—We return our thanks for clubs from Point Caswell, New Hanover, and French's Creek, Bladen. "The cry is still they come."

Special Premiums.

MAJ. J. A. ENGELHARD, Secretary C. F. A. A.:

SIR:—Please offer the following as Special Premiums to be competed for at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association in November, 1872:

1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of corn to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of peanuts to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of sweet potatoes to the acre.

The above premiums are for the crops produced by this guano alone.

The rules and regulations of the Association must be complied with.

NORTHOP & CUMMING,
Agents for "Cape Fear Guano."

A school class at Johnstown, Wisconsin, is in a condition of uncertainty regarding the component parts of chalk. At an examination last week, one of them thought it was made of snow, another was of the opinion that the ingredients were milk and water, while a third insisted that it was nothing else than petrified Dutch cheese.—Number three was sent to the head. The class takes up astronomy and mathematics next term.

An Indianopolis paper says that a banquet in that city was opened with prayer by Rev. Emsley Hamilton, "whisky ganger for the seventh district."

The Boston Post abbreviates the name of one of its exchanges into "*Low. Courr.*" and another into "*Wash Pat.*"

The three most popular authors just now are "Moore About Fisk."

LOCAL.

THE following is the bill recently introduced by Colonel Waddell, into the House of Representatives, for building a new post office and United States District Court room in this city:

A BILL

To provide for a building for the use of the post-office and United States District Court at Wilmington, N. C.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasuary be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable building, fire-proof, at Wilmington, North Carolina, for the accommodation of the post-office and United States District Court; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building and payment for the site thereof beyond the amount herein appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned until a valid title to the land for the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State shall duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax, or in any way assess, said site or the property of the United States that may be theron during the time that the United States shall be the owner thereof.

CUMULATIVE SUFFRAGE.—The following is the Report, made by Mr. Ashe, from the Judiciary Committee, on the subject of cumulative suffrage, in reference to the House bill to confer that right upon the citizens of Wilmington, in municipal elections:

REPORT OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON HOUSE BILL TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO.

The Judiciary committee, to whom was referred House Bill 232, respectfully recommend its passage. They desire to submit some of their reasons for this recommendation.

The general law in reference to legislative control over cities is, "That the creation of municipal corporations does not deprive the Legislature of complete control of their citizens; it has still power to amend their charters, enlarge or diminish their powers, overrule their action whenever such action is deemed unwise, impolitic or unjust, and even to abolish them altogether in the LEGISLATIVE DISCRETION."—*Cooley, Const. Lim. p.* 192.

The Legislature has power to annul and revoke the charter of any city, and *in its discretion* to establish some other means of governing the city. And "if the Legislature should think proper in any case to assume to itself these powers, we must suppose it has been done because the local administration has proved imperfect and inefficient, and a regard for the general well-being has demanded a change."—Page 170. This power has been exercised by the Legislature of this and of other States.

The Constitution requires, section 4, article 8: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the organization of cities, &c., &c.

This imposes a duty. It is suggested that the administration of affairs in the city of Wilmington requires some reform: taxes for city purposes being excessive and burdensome. As a remedy we are asked to bestow upon the citizens of that town the privilege of cumulative or unrestricted suffrage.

The committee finds that there is nothing in the Constitution of North Carolina, or in the Constitution of the United States that prohibits this assembly from complying with this request. And as the question of the adoption of "unrestricted suffrage" in the election of United States officers has been investigated in Congress, we avail ourselves of the result of that investigation for the information of this House. Mr. Buckalew, from the select committee on representative reform, (March 1869) in his report advocating the introduction of "unrestricted suffrage" first describes *the various modes of voting* generally in use; and then adds "the *unrestricted or free vote* obtains where the voter has assigned to him a number of votes equal to the whole number of persons to be elected, and is permitted to cast them according to his own discretion and choice without legal restraint."

He also uses the following language:

"Superiority of the free vote. * * *
In brief, the free, or unrestricted vote combines the advantages of other plans without their imperfections, while it is not open to any strong objection peculiar to itself."
* * * * * * *

"The free, or cumulative vote, or any like reform, may be introduced simply by the enactment of a statute."

The United States Senate Committee urges its adoption as follows:

"Arguments for its adoption. The first consideration to be taken into account is its simplicity and convenience." It is easily understood, convenient of application, and will readily adapt itself to all new or changed conditions of political society.

"Its conformity to republican principles."

The unrestricted or free vote is in strict conformity with democratic principles, and realizes more perfectly our ideas of popular government. All electors will participate really in choosing representatives, and all will be *represented in fact*. Now the beaten party choose nothing, unless it be mortification and are not represented at all. An elected official is an antagonist and not a representative of those who oppose his election: his opinions are opposed to theirs and their will he will not execute."

They add: 1st, it is just. The unrestricted or free vote should be permitted, because it is just. "It secures the elector from the peril of utter disfranchisement." "One mass of voters will not vote down, defeat or disfranchise another mass." "It will substantially strike disfranchisement from our electoral system. It extends popular power on a principle of equality, limits disfranchisement and provides the voter with necessary facilities for the exercise of his right of suffrage.

2dly. It will check corruption. The unrestricted or free vote will greatly check corruption at elections. It will take away the motive to corrupt, and thus strike an effectual blow at the source of a great evil.

3rdly. In the Southern States the free vote will now allay antagonism of race. Under it one race cannot vote down and disfranchise the other; each will obtain its due share of power without injustice to the other, and there will be no strong and constant motive to struggle for the mastery.

A majority of this committee (United States Senate committee consisting largely of Republicans,) hold that colored suffrage is allowable and expedient; that the objections to it are to a great extent misconceived, and the fears felt and expressed by many as to its results, will not be realized. But all must agree that this great experiment of extended (colored) suffrage, being once determined on, it should have a fair trial. And those who sincerely believe that the experiment will have bad results must approve this plan of voting (the unrestricted vote) which will certainly mitigate its possible evils."

"Now, by extending to the elector that freedom of choice and of selection which the law has heretofore forbidden, we can strike out almost entirely the element of disfranchisement; and the reform, while it will be rich and fruitful of results in the purifications of elections, in imparting energy and contentment to the people, will also be strictly republican in character and democratic in principle, and will apply more perfectly than ever before those ideas of self-government which inspired our ancestors when they established our political institutions."

The committee desire to recapitulate:

1st. That this Assembly has full power to grant the privilege desired.

2d. That it is the duty of this Assembly, enjoined by the Constitution, to prevent abuses of taxation in cities and towns in the State.

3d. That it is proper some change should be made in the case of Wilmington, and the privilege of unrestricted suffrage is calculated to accomplish good, and in some degree to prevent abuses of taxation.

4th. That the proposed reform is in accordance with republican principles, for while it will leave the control of the city with the colored people, who are in the majority, it will render it possible for the white race, comprising the bulk of the property holders to secure partial representation in the Board of Aldermen. These latter are now practically disfranchised, and are excluded from participation in the city government, whose burdens they have to bear. The operation of this change will be to give them a minority representation in their government. The committee have information that a similar mode of voting, recognizing the principle of minority representation prevails in the election of certain State officers in New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, and in England for some members of Parliament, and has been applied with very beneficial results to municipal elections in several cities of Pennsylvania.

The committee recommends the passage of the bill.

S. A. ASHE,
For Judiciary Committee.

BANK OF NEW HANOVER—MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS FOR ORGANIZATION. Pursuant to a call of the Commissioners, the subscribers to the capital stock of the Bank of New Hanover assembled for organization at the Commercial Exchange last evening.

The meeting was called to order, Donald McRae, Esq., being called to the Chair, and Mr. Wm. H. Bernard appointed Secretary.

On motion of Maj. C. M. Stedman the report of the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock was called for. They reported that $126,000 had been subscribed, and $37,281 25 paid in.

On motion of Wm. A. Wright, Esq., it was ordered that the report be copied *in extenso* on the official records of the corporation.

The charter was then read, on motion of Mr. A. L. Price, and accepted.

On motion, Captain W. A. Cumming, Mr. George A. Peck and Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy were appointed a committee to ascertain the amount of stock represented, and verify proxies. They reported 2450 shares represented in person, and 1076 shares represented by proxy, which, being a large majority, the meeting was declared duly organized.

On motion of Major Stedman it was resolved that the number of Directors be fixed at seven, and that they hold office until the first regular annual meeting, to be held at such time as may be designated in the by-laws.

Under this resolution the meeting elected the following Directors, viz: Isaac B. Grainger, Charles M. Stedman, George R. French, David R. Murchison, H. Vollers, James A. Leak and John W. Hinson.

On motion, Messrs. Wm. A. Wright, T. H. McKoy and E. P. George were appointed a committee to prepare by-laws for the government of the corporation, and report at a meeting to be held on the 29th instant, unless otherwise provided.

On motion, the meeting adjourned subject to call of the Directors.

D. McRAE, Chairman.
WM. H. BERNARD, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequent to the above, Capt. I. B. Grainger was elected President; Major C. M. Steadman, Vice-President; Mr. S. D. Wallace, Cashier, and Mr. Isaac Bates, Teller.

A SMALL-POX REMEDY.—The following is said to be a certain cure for small-pox One man speaking of it says:

"It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of the scarlet fever: here it is as I have used it to cure small-pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglover (digitalis) one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller dose according to age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease."

STATE NEWS.

Wood $4 a cord in Newbern.

Eggs 18 to 20 cents, and chickens 30 cents, in Newbern.

The Charlotte Democrat states that the medals awarded at the Fair of the Carolinas have been received, and are awaiting claimants.

The Newbern *Times* says: During the past two days 15,000 large drum fish have been shipped from this city, besides fifty barrels of assorted fish, and yet there is fish on the wharf "till you can't rest."

The Hickory Tavern *Eagle* says that it learns from Col. McCorkle that the Western N. C. Railroad was sold on last Monday, at Newton, and that R. Y. McAden, Esq., of this city, bought it in for about $280.

The Raleigh *Carolinian* says: In the lower part of Johnston, as well as in Wake county, they are taking off the negro labor to South Carolina to work in turpentine at eighteen dollars a month. Consequently "hands" are growing very scarce in both these counties.

The Raleigh *Carolinian* says: H. H. Burke, of the hotel in Pittsboro', Chatham county, killed that big black Berkshire and Essex hog of his on Monday. It weighed seven hundred and forty-four pounds, and was so big that they couldn't get it into a vessel and had to wrap it in blankets and pour boiling water on it.

D. SCHENCK, ESQ.—We have made some inquiries as to the character of the witnesses and the charges upon which a bill of indictment was found against D. Schenck, Esq., of Lincolnton, and ascertained that it was a mere political persecution. It is not charged that Mr. Schenck participated in any violence, but that he was chief of the county of Lincoln when the offences charged in the bill were committed. Anderson Davis is the main witness, and swears that Mr. Schenck told him in 1870 that he was the chief. The credit due to this perjured wretch may be weighed by his character. He ran off from Caldwell county for stealing a trunk, and since then has been convicted of stealing a plow and imprisoned for it. There are now three presentments against him in Lincoln county Superior court for larceny.

Thomas Hope is but little better. He swears that Mr. Schenck told him "to kill, and not whip, for dead men told no tales." This can be easily contradicted by credible witnesses. This Hope is a drunken, lawless man, who was promised pardon for his many Ku-Klux crimes to swear to the falsehood. Hope, while at Raleigh as a witness, was accused by a negro woman, with whom he was boarding, of stealing a blanket, and fled from the city with the police after him. They had the warrant for him and he escaped by taking the cars at night.

Such are the low, base means resorted to, to impugn the character of gentlemen. Mr. Schenck has given the lie to the above charges in his sworn testimony before the Committee at Washington City.

JUSTICE.
Charlotte Southern Home.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

REMARKS OF MR. MURPHY.

In the Senate on the 10th January, 1872, on his Amendment to the Revenue Bill to levy a Special Tax of Four Cents on the $100 for additional Accommodations for the Insane.

MR. PRESIDENT: Occupying the position of chairman of the joint committee on the Insane Asylum; also, as one of the Board of Directors, I consider it my duty to express before the Senate the views I entertain with regard to this proposition providing additional buildings for the accommodation and cure of the *unfortunate idiotic* and insane of our State.

The duty of presenting in this way some of the conclusions of the Board, in addition to their written reports to the General Assembly, was imposed upon me by their request. And before entering upon the discussion of this question I beg permission to say a word or two somewhat personal to myself.

Soon after my entrance into the Senate, several years ago, not by my own request or desire, I was placed upon the Senate branch of the joint committee and have been continued in that position up to this time.

As a member of the Committee, and more recently as one of the directory, it has been my constant aim in every instance, as far as my province extended to do equal and impartial justice between the State and the management of this class of her unfortunate children.

Mr. President, you and this Senate will bear me out in this assertion that I have not hitherto taxed its time, in long and profitless harangues upon any subject. I have in a great measure left the discussion of political and legal questions to those to whom, in my judgment, they more properly belonged, and while I not unfrequently have thrown out a few desultory remarks upon matters before us, I have never made a lengthy speech, and even now, upon this question in which I feel the deepest interest and am somewhat more familiar, I would willingly and gladly take my seat and would greatly prefer to listen to other members of this Senate, much more able and far more eloquent than I can hope to be to discuss this subject and to unfold to the satisfaction and demonstration of every one its great importance.

But, Mr. President, if sincere and honest convictions and a willing mind could subserve the purposes of an eloquent tongue, then would my most sanguine expectations be more than realized. The Senate has received the annual report of the Board of Directors, Superintendent and Physician, setting forth the general facts connected with the asylum and its inmates. The last session of this General Assembly passed a law changing the general management and control of the institution. Men were selected by you as directors, whom you all knew—many of them well known throughout the State as men pre-eminent in their respective professions and avocations. They have held special meetings, and have discussed freely and fully the subject of providing additional room for the reception and treatment of the hundreds of applicants for admission now on file, and through their chairman they have a special report. Your legislative committee have made their annual visit, and have examined in detail the administration and management of the asylum for the past year, and submitted their annual report with such recommendations and estimates as they deemed necessary, and all these unanimously concur in the conviction most profoundly impressed upon them of the absolute and overwhelming necessity of providing additional accommodations for the insane of our State.

And now, Mr. President, as our last official expression, we desire to speak to you to-day, and when we shall have done, together with whatever my colleagues of the Senate branch of the committee may hereafter have to say, we will have made our last appeal for this great interest in this end of the capitol during our present session.

It will be seen by reference to these various reports that the present building is filled to repletion, with two hundred and fifty applications for admission on file.—Many of these are recent cases and might, by timely treatment, be cured, and quite a number are confined in jail and dungeons—some in chains. Many more in poor-houses, and perhaps, as many others confined in small, rudely constructed tenements at places called their homes, but alas! not their legitimate home, for we submit there is no real home for these unfortunates, but in well arranged hospitals for their cure and keeping.

I wish I had the time to say a few words with regard to this disease called insanity. There are perhaps few persons that appreciate hend fully the nature of this malady. Even among the medical profession, there has been hitherto a lamentable want of correct information on this subject; but we are glad to know that it is being more studied and better understood by them, and the few of our medical men who have bestowed special attention to this branch, also those whose duty it has been as superintendents and physicians to inform themselves more fully upon it, have made great progress and improvement in this specialty within the last few years. Many persons outside of the medical profession, seem to regard these cases with a kind of superstition, mingled with feelings of sorrow and pity, that by a peculiar curse of God upon them, they have passed beyond the pale of successful treatment of recovery.

These erroneous notions prevail to some extent I say even now. Many years ago equally erroneous ideas existed among medical men, even too among the medical superintendents of such institutions. It was thought that the first thing to be done when a patient was admitted into the hospital was to break his will, if fair means would not do, then other means should; if strong words or curses would not answer, resort was had to the knock-down argument. This was thought to be the proper way; no secret was made of it.

Among other methods of treatment in England, and perhaps elsewhere, we are told, was the process of subversion: the idea was that if the patient was nearly drowned and then resuscitated he would be restored. He was put into a coffin-like box, pierced with holes, and lowered into some well or tank and kept under water until the bubbles ceased to rise. If he was not drowned by this process, his will was fully broken, and he was regarded as properly prepared for further treatment. This and many other modes of treatment in the same direction was the practice long ago.

But, Mr. President, as in every other branch of medical science so in this, great and important discoveries have been made, until at present as you have been told by the various reports read before you, at least eighty per cent of the acute cases if timely treated are restored; this I submit is a glorious triumph of medical science and skill, if nothing more had been accomplished by its devotees.

We ought greatly to rejoice that in so large a number of cases healing light has again been permitted to pierce through the thick darkness that has overclouded the temple of reason and burst the fetters that have so long bound her with her gloomy chains.

Thus we find that by the proper treatment of the physical maladies upon which the mental derangements so generally depends, the patient is restored to his right mind, and not only the men, fathers and brothers, but the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters are watched over kindly and tenderly in these institutions and are carefully treated and cured.—How delightful and how happy it must be to see the father, the brother, or the sister come back home "clothed in their right mind." And oh! how unspeakably joyous must it be, to witness the return of the mother to her darling child or children, who besides her can love them so dearly, so deeply, so well? Who could not weep tears of joy at beholding the re-union of these fond and loving hearts? Will not the child of such an one as he grows up, bless forever the State and cherish the memories of the kind and benevolent hearts that were led to originate and build up these humane institutions. I feel proud of those fathers who many years ago, occupied the positions we now occupy; that they had the courage and the wisdom to take the noble step of providing even one such institution in our State, and how fearful would be our responsib

uine) as a gladly willing sacrifice upon this great altar of humanity.

As to the location of these additional accommodations, personally we are not tenacious. The Board of Directors and the committee agreed unanimously, as they have told you in their reports, that, all things considered, they regard it as much more economical to increase the capacity of the present building by additions thereto. The opinion of the Board, after very careful study of the whole subject, was fully corroborated by the views of several of the most experienced and eminent superintendents on the continent, communicated by letter to the chairman, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson.

Besides this recommendation of the directors and committee there has been a proposition laid before the Senate, and is now in the hands of the joint committee asking for the establishment of a branch hospital near the city of Wilmington, to be chiefly in charge of Dr. J. E. Winants of that city, for the reception of patients from the Eastern counties of the State. Also, I understand that there has been a proposition introduced in the House of Representatives proposing to fit up some building in the West that has been already erected, and of converting it into an Asylum for the Insane.

But, Mr. President, whichever of these propositions may find the most favor, or whether some other and still more feasible project may be suggested whether east or west, north or south, we must not, we can not afford to lose sight of the great central object, that outweighs every other consideration. That of making, at the present session, some additional provision for the insane of our State.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I beg pardon for trespassing thus long upon the Senate. It is the first time that I have ever claimed such indulgence and it will perhaps be the last. It is my intention after the expiration of our present term to retire from public life. I expect to engage in other pursuits more congenial to my tastes and feelings. Much of my life for nearly twenty-five years has been spent among the sick, the afflicted, the destitute, and the dying.

During the years of war and carnage through which our country has passed, I witnessed many heart-rending scenes and oftimes had my profoundest sympathies probed to the very core. My soul has been agonized over the dying bed of my own lovely child; of friends and kindred to me the dearest and the best, yet do none of these trying scenes, or all together so move upon my nature or stir the depths of my soul, like one of these poor frantic lunatics, whose sad and vacant stare or distorted countenance, resemble more some ghost-like phantom clad in the habiliments of wretchedness and misery, than a fellow being.

Senators, in the name of these unfortunates, in the name of their wretched fathers, in the name of their heart-broken mothers, in the name of their sorrowing sisters, in the name of their weeping wives, and worse than orphan children, in the name of the woe and misery that is fastened on every household so awfully cursed, in the name of humanity's God, I beg you, I conjure you to restore and adopt this proposition. You to whom all these weeping eyes are turned with the most imploring appeals. You who are the cynosure of all these sad and anxious hearts, "disappoint them not—disappoint them nto."

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. Edwards introduced a bill to amend chapter 88, rev. code.

Mr. Cook introduced a bill to amend chapter 157, section 10, laws of 1868-'69.

Also a bill to amend chapter 201, laws of 1868-'69. Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill for the relief of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, being the special order for 11 o'clock, was considered, the bill being on its third reading.

[The bill asks that the State pay two debts due by the Company in New York to relieve its mortgage bonds now pledged as security, &c.]

On motion of Mr. Flemming the bill was informally passed over.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, the bill to promote immigration was made the special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to provide for a commission to digest the statutes of the State, &c. Referred.

The bill to prohibit deputy or assistant clerks from practicing as attorneys in counties wherein they act as deputy or assistant clerks was put upon its third reading.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, moved to exempt Rowan and Stanley counties from its operation. Agreed to.

The bill then passed its third reading—22 to 12.

On motion of Mr. Olds, the resolution concerning the Cherokee Indians was called up and was adopted.

Mr. Edwards introduced a bill to require the public treasurer to return moneys improperly collected as taxes. Referred.

Mr. Murphy introduced a resolution in favor of Chas. H. Adams. Referred.

The bill relating to fees of superior court clerks, being the special order for 12 o'clock, was taken up.

The bill passed its second reading by a vote of 19 to 17.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill to incorporate the Dawson Bank of Wilmington.

A communication was received from the Adjutant General transmitting the account of the expenses of Col. Clarke's regiment of late State troops. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to provide for the revisal of jury lists in certain cases passed its third reading.

The resolution to authorize the Governor to employ two competent counsel at a cost of not exceeding $100 each to assist the solicitor of the third judicial district in certain criminal prosecutions in Wayne Superior court was taken up.

The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 23 to 9.

The resolution in relation to proceedings in cases of *mandamus*—the substitute of the committee—passed its second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 15.

By Mr. McNeil: A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report some plan for the suppression of outlawry in Robeson county; calendar.

By Mr. Stanford: A bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within one mile of Island Creek Academy in Duplin county. Referred.

By Mr. Regan: A bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within one mile and a half of Ashpole Baptist church in Robeson county. Referred.

On motion of Mr. McNeill, the resolution instructing the Judiciary committee in regard to reporting a plan for the suppression of the outlawry in Robeson county, was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stanford, the bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of Magnolia, Duplin county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill to amend sec. 11, chap. 155, laws of 1868-'69 was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the bill to reinstate and restore records destroyed by fire or otherwise during the late war, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The special order being the bill to exchange the stocks of the State for bonds with which such stocks were obtained, and for other purposes, it was taken up and discussed, and passed its second reading.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill to define and punish embezzlement. Referred.

The Senate bill to prevent the reckless destruction of deer was taken up and failed to pass its third reading by a vote of yeas 63, nays 34.

On motion of Mr. Shull, the bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The Washington *Capital* tells of a man who while viewing the body of a long buried friend, discovered that her hair was in good condition and accordingly removed it, and sold out for a round sum.

Trouble Among the New York Republicans.

The following is the text of Mr. Greeley's note, declining the office of President of the Union Republican General Committee in New York city:

NEW YORK, Jan'y 8, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—I accepted the chairmanship of the Union Republican General Committee for the year 1871, with a single purpose, frankly avowed—to prevent a disruption of the Republican organization in our city and to restore harmony to its councils and power to its local organization.—That object, earnestly and assiduously pursued, has not been attained (I believe through no fault on my part) and its realization seems now far distant. I am therefore hopeless that good would be secured by accepting the post you so kindly tender me, and must therefore most respectfully but peremptorily decline it.

Remaining, with grateful regard, yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. F. J. Fithian, Chairman Committee, &c.

PROMPTNESS.—Mr. James D. Brooks, Traveling Agent for the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, issued a life policy to Mr. Thomas Barnes in March last for $1,000. On the 22d of December Mr. Barnes died, having in the meantime only paid in on his policy $21 25. On January 9th proof of his death went up to the Company, and on the 13th a check (which was shown us yesterday) was issued for the full amount of the policy, without deducting interest, which is common among insurance companies when the policy is paid in advance of the time allowed them, which in some companies is ninety and in others sixty days. Such promptitude is creditable to the Brooklyn Life, which is fortunate in having a gentleman of such energy and reliability as Mr. Brooks to look after its interests in this section. d&wlt

S. W. VICK. P. MEBANE.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 31	Lime	0 00 a 0 00
Barrels, Spts T, each.		(from store)	
2d hand	2 25 a 2 50	Rockport	0 00 a 1 50
New	2 75 a 3 00	Rockland	0 00 a 1 50
Candles, per lb.,		Molasses, per gallon,	
Tallow	18 a 20	Cuba, hhds	36 a 38
Adamantine	15 a 16	do bbls	40 a 42
Sperm	50 a 55	Sugar house	22 a 23
Coffee, per lb.,		do bbls	23 a 27
Java	25 a 30	Syrup, bbls	45 a 1 00
Laguayra	25 a 29	do N. O.	80 a 85
Rio	21 a 25	Naval Stores,	
St. Domingo	25 a 28	Turpentine per 280 lbs	
Cotton, per lb.,		Virgin new	0 00 a 3 50
Ord to Midl'g	17½ a 21	Yellow dip	0 00 a 3 50
Strict Midl	00 a 21¾	Hard	0 00 a 3 65
Cotton Bagging,		Tar per bbl	0 00 a 2 25
Gunny	00 a 00	Tar in ord'r	0 00 a 2 75
Dundee	18 a 18½	Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
Flax	19½ a 20	Rosin, pale	7 00 a 8 50
Double Ancr	18½ a 19¾	do No 1	5 50 a 6 50
Rope per lb.	7 a 10	do No 2	4 25 a 4 50
Corn Meal,		do No 3	0 00 a 4 05
per bushel	1 85 a 1 10	Spirits turpentine,	
Domestics,		per gal	00 a 63½
Sheeting,		Nails, per lb.,	
per yard	11 a 12	Cut	5¼ a 8
Yarn, per 5 lb	135 a 150	Oils, per gallon,	
Feathers,		Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
per lb	65 a 90	Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
Fish, per bbl.,		Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Mackerel,		Kerosene	28 a 30
No. 1	28 00 a 30 00	Pea Nuts	1 75 a 2 10
No. 2	15 00 a 15 00	Potatoes,	
No. 3	00 00 a 00 00	Sweet	75 a 80
Mullets	5 50 a 5 00	Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 00
Herring,		Provisions, per lb.,	
East	8 00 a 9 00	N. C. Becon.	
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50	Hams	16 a 18
do cut	8 00 a 10 00	Middlings	12 a 12½
do gross	7 00 a 8 00	Shoulders	9½ a 10
Dry Cod	9 a 10	Hog round	12 a 12½
Flour, per bbl, North'n		Western Bacon,	
Family	7 75 a 10 50	(Smoked.)	
Superfine	6 00 a 6 50	Hams	16½ a 18½
Fine	5 75 a 6 00	Middlings	7½ a 8
Ex Super	7 00 a 7 50	Shoulders	6½ a 7
North Carolina,		(Dry Salted.)	
Family	8 25 a 11 50	Middlings	8¼ a 9
Superfine	7 50 a 8 00	Shoulders	7½ a 8¾
Glue, per lb	16 a 20	Lard, N. C.	12½ a 13
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	do Northern	10 a 13
Guano, Peruvian,		Butter, N. C.	00 a 30
Per ton	00 00 a 80 00	do Northern	30 a 35
Grain, per bushel		Cheese	16 a 18
Corn	80 a 95	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Oats	75 a 80	City Mess	15 00 a 15 25
Peas, Cow	1 10 a 1 15	Thin	00 00 a 00 00
Rice	8½ a 09	Rump	13 00 a 14 00
Carolina	8½ a 9	Salt, Alum, per	
Hides, per lb.,		bag	2 bush. 1 50 a 2 00
Green	6½ a 7	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Dry	14 a 15	cargo	1 20 a 1 25
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		Fine store	1 40 a 1 50
Eastern	1 75 a 2 00	American	1 30 a 1 35
Northern	1 40 a 1 65	Sugar, per lb.,	
Iron, per lb.,		Porto Rico	11½ a 00
English, ass'd	8 a 10	C	12½ a 00
American, ref'd	a 10	B	13½ a 13½
American, sheer	9 a 10	A	13½ a 14
Swede	10 a 12	Crushed	14 a 14½
Hoop,		Soap, per lb.,	
per ton	000 00 a 165 00	Northern	5 a 7
Liquors, per gal, (dom)		Sugars, per M.,	
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Contract	4 00 a 6 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	Common	2 25 a 2 75
N. E. R	2 00 a 3 00	Staves, per M.,	
Gin	4 00 a 4 50	W. O. bbl	0 00 a 00 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	R. O. hhd	0 00 a 0 00
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00	Timber, per M.,	
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Shipping	12 00 a 13 00
Lumber, (River,)		Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Fly Bds	15 00 a 17 00	Mill, fair	7 50 a 8 00
Weatherbds	12 00 a 14 00	Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 a 6 00
Scantling	10 00 a 12 00	Tallow, lb	11 a 12

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, January 18, 1872.

TURPENTINE.—There has been a steady and active demand for this article during the entire period under review, but at present the amount coming to market is so small that it has been almost impossible to meet the distillers wants. The shipments for the week have been much larger than the receipts, and there is very little now in market. The scarcity of stock has not had the effect to operate on prices, and the market has ruled as it opened at $3 65 for hard and $5 50 for yellow dip and virgin. The receipts and sales for the week have been as follows:

	Bbls. Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin
Friday	30 $3 65	$5 50	$5 50
Saturday	No sales.		
Monday	30 3 65	5 50	5 50
Tuesday	100 3 65	5 50	5 50
Wednesday	91 3 65	5 50	5 50
Thursday	65 3 65	5 50	5 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since our last report this article has been in active demand, and all in first hands that could be reached has been taken by buyers for shipment. The receipts have been small, while the shipments are large, and the stock here is lighter than has been known for a long time. On Friday the market opened at the closing figure of last week, and buyers would willingly have given 65 cents, but sellers were asking higher figures, and in consequence, the sales of the day were confined to one small lot, which sold at 65 cents. On Saturday the same feeling was manifest, and no transactions were made during the day. On Monday the market opened a little weaker, but it became firm again, and Friday's figure was fully maintained. Tuesday it opened at the closing figure of the previous day, and a small lot was taken at same figures. At noon the advices from New York were received, which were favorable and an advance of 1 cent was obtained, and to-day (Thursday) it again advanced ½ cent.—The market has ruled active during the entire week, and all offering has been taken, market closing firm at 66½ cents. The sales for the week are as follows:

Friday	520	casks at	65	cents per	gallon.
Saturday	No transactions.					
Monday	520	"	"	65	"	"
Do	219	"	"	66	"	"
Tuesday	6	"	"	65	"	"
Do	340	"	"	66	"	"
Wednesday	216	"	"	66	"	"
Thursday	50	"	"	66½	"	"

*New York casks.

ROSIN.—We have no new feature to present in the market for this article during the week just passed. For the finer qualities there has been no demand worthy of report, and the transactions have been confined to a few small lots.—The lower grades have been in moderate request at quotations given in our last, but they have been generally held at figures above the views of buyers, and in consequence the sales have been light. For the last three or four days the market has been unusually quiet with no transactions, and we hardly know how to state the condition of the market The receipts have been unusually small, while the exports to both Foreign and Coastwise ports have been very heavy. The stock here is light, the bulk of which is in shippers' hands, and is not offering sale. The market has shown the following movement for the week: Friday, no transactions; Saturday, 432 bbls. at $4 10 for No. 2, $4 25 for extra No. 2, $6 for No. 1, and $7 50 to $8 for Pale; Thursday, 100 bbls at $8 for Pale. The above comprise all the sales for the week.

COTTON.—The buoyancy in the market for this staple noticed in our last report continued up to Monday, when it became less active, and since has had a quiet and dull character, the enquiry being light, prices however, showing no important alteration. The decreased receipts at this port has given strength to the belief of a short crop, and has increased the confidence of the merchants, and they are unwilling to sell, holding for higher figures, consequently the sales for the week have been confined to small lots, which were sold in the earlier part of the week, as follows: Friday, 4 at 18½, 8 at 19, 33 at 20, 4 at 20⅛, 26 at 20¼, 12 at 20⅜, 107 at 20½, and 100 bales at 21 cents; Saturday, 19 bales at 21 cents; Monday, 100 bales, strict middling, at 21¾ cents; Tuesday, 1 bale (Monia) at 21¾ cents per lb.

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON.—The stock is fully sufficient to supply the present demands. Sales are being made from store at 5 to 5¾ cents per lb., as in quantity and quality.

TAR has been brought to market very slowly since our last, and the arrivals have been confined to small lots. There is a good demand existing, and receipts would find ready sale when offered at $2 25 per barrel. The receipts and sales for the week just up 414 barrels, which sold as follows:

Friday	100 bbls at	$2 25	per barrel.
Saturday	7	"	"	$2 25	"
Monday	No transactions.			
Tuesday	61	"	"	2 25	"
Wednesday	61	"	"	2 25	"
Thursday	185	"	"	2 25	"

FLOUR.—The market is well supplied at present with the usual demand. We have to report only small sales from store during the week and we refer to our table for quotations of Northern and State brands, as in quality and quantity.

PEA NUTS.—During the past week there has been a fair business doing, and all offering has been readily taken by buyers. The receipts have been light, and the shipments for the week are upwards of 3,300 bushels. Sells from carts at $1 25 to $2 from ordinary to extra quality.

HAY.—The market is now nearly or quite bare of all grades of this article, and the price is very high, the receipts have been scarcely nothing, not amounting to more than 50 bales which sold from wharf at $2 to $2 25 for 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE.—There are very few cattle now being brought in, though the stock in butcher's hands is at present sufficient to supply the demands. A few droves would sell on the hoof at 8 to 10 cents, as in quality.

SHINGLES.—The arrivals are light, and the demand for shipment is good. Common bring $2 75 to $3 25, and Contract orders $4 50 to $6 per M.

WOOD.—The market is now well supplied with all kinds. There is a fair business doing in a retail way. We quote as selling from flats at $3 25 to 3 50 for ash and pine, and $3 75 to 4 25 for oak per cord by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS.—The market continues to be well supplied and we have to report only a light business doing from store at the following figures: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77@80; do. do., Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $80@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35 cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate, $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime, $48; Land Plaster, $10@11—all @ ton of 2,000 lbs.

MOLASSES.—A fair demand exists and a good business doing at figures given in our table.

SALT.—There have been no arrivals during the past week, but the stock here is now fully sufficient to supply the demands for the next two months. We estimate the amount of stock here to be fully 13,000 sacks of Liverpool and American. Sales are made from wharf at $1 25, $1 30 to $1 35 for American, and $1 25 to $1 40 for Liverpool per sack.

EGGS.—The market is better supplied, and the price has fallen—sells from store at 30 to 35 cents per dozen by the quantity.

PROVISIONS.—BACON.—For North Carolina there has been a moderate request throughout the week for small lots, and the market has ruled firm at former quotations. We quote small sales from store at 9¼ to 10 cents for shoulders, 11¼ to 12 cents for sides, 12 to 12½ cents for hog round, and 16 to 17½ cents per lb. for hams, as in quality. The market is fully supplied with Western, and there is a good demand existing, which is being supplied from store as follows: SMOKED—8 to 8¾ cents for shoulders, 9 to 9½ cents for sides, and 14 to 17 cents for hams.—DRY SALTED—6¼ to 7 cents, for shoulders, and 7½ to 8 cents for sides. LARD.—North Carolina is in small stock and wanted; would bring 13 to 14 cents. NORTHERN is in good stock and in fair enquiry—sells at 10 to 13 cents per lb., as in quality.

GRAIN—OATS.—Since our last report three cargoes from Hyde county have arrived, two of 3,360 bushels in all, sold at 77 cents cash, and one cargo of 1,360 bushels yellow corn sold at 73 cents. The receipts by rail have been upwards of 1,500 bushels, and the stock now in dealers hands, with the daily receipts by rail, are at present sufficient to supply the demands. Sales are being made from store at 90 to 95 cents for small lots—highest figures including sacks.——OATS are in small stock, and in light enquiry we quote as selling from store at 65 to 70 cents per bushel wholesale, and 75 to 80 cents per qushel retail.—PEAS—Receipts continue light, and there is only a small stock here, although the demand existing is only for retail lots which is being supplied from store at $1 10 to $1 15 for Cow.

LIME.—The demand for this article continues good, and the market is well supplied. Sales are being made from store in a small way, at $1 40 to $1 50 per cask.

LUMBER.—The City Mills are doing a fair business, and selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,00 feet.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$17 00@18 00
" " Hayti cargoes	18 00@20 00
Full cargo wide Boards	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00@23 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	23 00@24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00@22 00

POULTRY are in light receipts, and the market is poorly supplied. Turkeys bring $1 to $1 50, and live fowls 45 to 50 cents; dressed 30 to 40 cents.

BARRELS.—With good stock and brisk demand, sales are being made at the following figures: Second hand country $2 10 a $2 30 as they run, $2 30 a $2 40 for selected and new; New York, $2 30 for second hand, and $2 75 for new.

BEESWAX.—Continues dull with light receipts. Sells at 31 cents per lb

TIMBER.—Continues to be in brisk enquiry for mill purposes and the market rules firm at former figures, prime and extra quality finding ready sale at high rates.

CORN MEAL.—The stock on hand is sufficiently large to supply the present wants. Sales are being made from stores and mills at $1 05 to $1 10 per bushel.

POTATOES.—The demand for Irish is light and is being supplied from store at 2 50@2 75 per bbl. New crop Sweet is coming in more freely and sells from carts at 75@85 cents per bushel.

FREIGHTS.—To coastwise ports are a little off since our last. The port is now well filled with Foreign loading vessels, and but very few to coastwise ports. The amount of produce offering shipment is limited.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Reported for the Journal.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

Cotton steady and in fair demand—middlings 20¾ cents; sales 1,600 bales. Net receipts 1,858 bales. Exports to the Continent 995 bales; coastwise 2,669 bales. Stock on hand 84,724 bales.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

Money easy at 5 to 6 per cent; prime business paper passes at 7 to 10 per cent. Sterling Exchange dull at 109¼ to 109⅝. Gold dull at 108¾ to 109. Government Securities inactive. State bonds firm but not very active.

Cotton quiet and steady; sales of 1,691 bales at 21⅛ cents for uplands, and 22⅛ cents for Orleans. Flour dull and heavy; common to fair extra $6 80 to $7 50; good to choice $7 55 to $8 50. Whisky nominal at 90 cents. Wheat—inferior Winter red and Western $1 09 to $1 64. Corn closed heavy but rather easy at 73 to 73½ cents. Rice firm at 8¼ to 8½ cents. Pork firmer at $14 50. Beef steady. Lard easier—kettle 9½ cents. Spirits Turpentine very firm at 69 to 70 cents. Rosin and Tallow steady. Freights dull.

The sales of cotton for future delivery reached 6,150 bales, as follows: January, 21 3-16; February, 21⅜; March, 22; April, 21¾; May, 22⅜ to 22½; June, 22½ cents.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

Bread and feed stuffs dull. Pork $14 75. Bacon firmer—shoulders 7 cents. Lard 9¾ cents. Whiskey 93 cents.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

Cotton in fair demand with a good offering—middlings 20½ to 20¾ cents; sales 1,000 bales; net receipts 2,635 bales; exports to Barcelona 1,000 bales; coastwise 1,221 bales; stock on hand 18,537 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

Bagging quiet and steady at 13 to 14 cents.—Flour—Family $6 75. Corn unchanged. Pork—round lots $13 75. Bacon active and firm—shoulders 6½ to 6¾ cents; clear sides 7¾ cents. Lard 9 to 10 cents. Whiskey 89 cents.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

Flour dull at $5 85 to $6 15. Corn 40 to 41 cents on the track. Whiskey 88 cents. Bagging 16½ to 17 cents. Pork $13. Bacon—shoulders 6¾ cents; clear sides 17½ cents.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

Pork drooping at $13 12½. Lard—kettle 9 cents. Bacon—shoulders 6½ cents; sides 7¼ to 7¾ cents. Whiskey 88 cents.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 00 a $0 00	$ 00 a $ 00
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	00 a 60
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 00
Rosin per bbl	00 a 00	00 a 60
Cotton per bale	1 25 a 2 00	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 75
Flaxseed per bush	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts "	00 a 6	08 a 10
To PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 60	00 a 60
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 60	00 a 60
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin per bbl	0 00 a 60	00 a 60
Cotton per bale	1 50 a 2 00	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 70	0 00 a 0 75
Peanuts per bush	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
To BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 50	0 00 a 0 4
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 0 50	0 00 a 0 4
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 00	0 00 a 0 75
Rosin per bbl	00 a 00	00 a 45
Cotton per bale	0 00 a 2 25	00 a ¼
Peanuts per bush	00 a 11	00 a 00
Lumber	9 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 00
To BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 12
Rosin per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 00
Cotton per bale	00 a 00	00 a 2 70
Peanuts per bush	00 a 00	00 a 10
Lumber	00 a 00	10 00 a 11 00

Throw in Reinforcements.

The Citadel of Life is in a state of siege all through the year, but is never more closely invested than in mid-winter. The liver is usually somewhat torpid, and the bowels more or less constipated at this season, and dyspepsia often assumes its most aggravated form in cold and wet weather. In short, the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shirk some of its most important duties under the influence of a low temperature, and requires wholesome stimulation. The spur required is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the only medicine which quickens the action of the secretive organs, and brings out the latent vitality of the system, without creating any febrile symptoms, or the slightest nervous excitement.

The great Vegetable Tonic is not recommended as a specific for Coughs, Colds and Consumption—that field being left open to the concoctors of preparations which can not by any possibility reach the lungs! but as a specific for the constitutional and physical weakness which invite pulmonary disease, it is literally infallible. The most insidious and terrible enemy of human life is not disease itself, but the weakness which affords it an opportunity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. Remember that Stamina, Vital Energy—the life-principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistant power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the grand safeguard of health. It is the garrison of the human fortress, and when it waxes weak, the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In other words, when such an emergency occurs, commence a course of Mostetter's Bitters.

Delicate Creatures.—This is the phrase applied by His Beackness, the Moor of Venice, to the fair ladies of Italy. It was the lovely complexion of Desdemona, such a radiant contrast to his own, that won his heart; and sooth to say, every man of discernment considers a fair skin, "an indispensable thing in woman." Now this is a charm which can be acquired. There is a healthful and odoriferous toilet article, known everywhere as HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, which literally transfigures a cloudy or sallow skin, suffusing the discolored face, neck, arms and bosom with a soft, pearly tinge, and imparting to the surface a smoothness and a gloss like that of polished marble. Instead of clogging the pores, like sticky enamels, or contracting them, and thus obstructing perspiration, like the astringent cosmetics, it cleanses the skin from all impurities and wonderfully improves its texture. This peculiarity is particularly appreciated by our rural belles, who find that the coarseness and roughness, which country air is apt to engender, are speedily removed from their faces, hands and arms, by this delightful preparation.

MY FRIEND, stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For curing all throat, bronchial and lung diseases it has never been equalled. Sold by druggists. jan 17 91-d1weod&w

HUDSON G. WOLFE'S BELL SCHNAPPS.

An Invigorating Tonic and Medical Beverage.

Manufactured by the Proprietors at SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND,

Is warranted perfectly pure, and free from all deleterious substances. It is distilled expressly for cases of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, General Debility, Catarrh of the Bladder, Pains in the Back and Stomach, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. It gives great relief in Asthma, Gravel and Calculi in the Bladder; Strengthens and Invigorates the system, and will keep off that dreadful scourge, Fever and Ague, when taken in time.

Especial pains have been taken as to its quality, and a permanent uniformity is guaranteed. This is calculated to make the BELL SCHNAPPS the most reliable and popular article of its kind. It is distilled from Barley of the finest quality, and the Aromatic Juniper Berry of Italy. As a healthful beverage it has no superior.

To the invalid and those who travel, and are subject to changes of water and climate, they will find it an invaluable agent.

HUDSON G. WOLFE was, for the period of 20 years, connected in the Schnapps business with his uncle, the late Udolpho Wolfe, and his long experience and knowledge of the business in which he is engaged, should be a sufficient guarantee that he fully appreciates the wants of the public for an article prepared expressly for the diseases above mentioned, and all he asks is to give the BELL SCHNAPPS a trial, and compare the same with others that make the like pretensions.

CAUTION!—Ask for "H. G. WOLFE'S BELL SCHNAPPS."

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Apothecaries.

HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO.,
Office 18 South William St., New York.
For sale at New York prices by
ADRIAN & VOLLERS,
and CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
24—d&w3much oct 25

AT THE

HAT STORE

(Just below the Hotels)

CAN BE FOUND A FINE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

SOFT HATS.

ALSO, ALL THE LATE STYLES.

☞ For sale at lowest prices.

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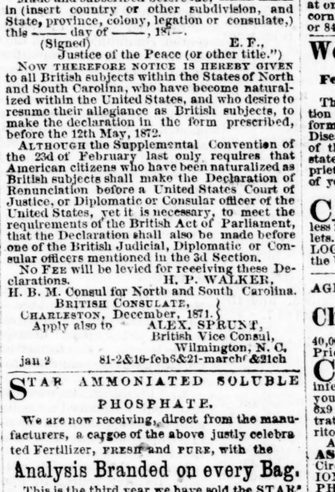

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Possessing powerful invigorating

PROPERTIES & A PLEASANT DRINK.

These Bitters are positively invaluable in

ALL SKIN DISEASES & ERUPTIONS.

They purify the system, and will cure

DYSPEPSIA & GENERAL DEBILITY.

Remittent and Intermittent Fevers,

NERVOUS DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINT

and are a preventive of Chills and Fever.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY & BLADDER

All yield to their powerful efficacy.

ARE GOOD FOR THE MENTAL ORGANIZATION

Are an antidote to change of Water and Diet.

THEY WILL RESTORE YOUTHFUL VIGOR

to the wasted frame, and correct all

IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS!

Will save days of suffering to the sick, and

CURES NEVER WELL PEOPLE

The grand [illegible] for all the ills of life.

TRY ONE BOTTLE

The Standard BITTERS OF GERMANY

PHYSICIANS THERE, PRESCRIBE IT IN THEIR PRACTICE.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS

In Young or Old, Married or Single, these Bitters are unequalled and have often been the means of saving life.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.

jan 2 deod-1y

MARRIED.

At noon, on Wednesday, 10th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, Wilmington, N. C., by Rev. H. B. Burr, (unassisted) Mr. JAMES H. TAYLOR, formerly of Fayetteville, to Miss ANNIE MARIA McLAURIN, second daughter of Mr. Joseph McLaurin, of Wilmington.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Duplin county, on the 21st ult., by Rev. J. N. Stallings, Miss VICTORIA C. BLOUNT to Mr. W. SCOTT LOFTIN.

DIED.

January 11th, 1872, MARGARET CRAWFORD MARTIN, widow of the late Capt. Silas H. Martin, aged 75 years, 1 month and 5 days.

BRITISH

Naturalization Notice.

WHEREAS, by the 3d Section of the Naturalization Act 1870 (33 Vict. cap. 14) it is provided that "where Her Majesty has entered into a convention with any foreign State to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that State who have been naturalized as British subjects, may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that such convention has been entered into by Her Majesty; and from and after the date of such Order in Council, any person being originally a subject or citizen of the State referred to in such Order, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within such limit of time as may be provided in the convention, make a declaration of allenage, and from and after the date of his so making such declaration such person shall be regarded as an alien, and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as aforesaid.

"A declaration of allenage may be made as follows, that is to say: If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of any justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose. If out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the Diplomatic or Consular service of Her Majesty."

AND WHEREAS, such convention was entered into by Her Majesty with the United States of America, on the 13th of May, 1870, the ratifications of which were exchanged at London on the 10th August, 1870; and on the 17th day of August, 1870, Her Majesty, by Order in Council,

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1872.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

The special order, the bill to promote immigration, was announced.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, by consent of Mr. Gilmer, moved the consideration of the Immigration bill be postponed till the passage of the Revenue bill on its second reading. Adopted.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The consideration of this bill, second reading, was then proceeded with.

Insane Asylum—additional accomodations.—Mr. Murphy's additional section to class 1, proposing to levy an additional tax of four cents on the $100 for this purpose, was resumed.

Mr. Murphy advocated its adoption at some length.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, supported the amendment. It was necessary, and the money to be derived from the tax would be needed, even if the proposed change in the constitution should be adopted.

In answer to Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, Mr. Murphy said the proposed tax was estimated to add 50 additional rooms, accommodating 100 patients.

The amendment was adopted by acclamation.

Class 2, Sec. 1.—Income tax. One per cent. proposed and adopted.

Sec. 2.—Devises, bequests, &c. One and two and a half per cent., according to the degree of affinity. Adopted.

Schedule B, Sec. 1.—Theatricals. $5 each exhibition, or $50 per month. Adopted.

Sec. 2.—Concerts, $5; lectures, $5. Adopted.

Sec. 3.—Museums, waxworks or curiosities, $5 each exhibition. Adopted.

Sec. 4.—Circus or menagerie, each day, or part of day, $50; side-shows to the same $10. Adopted.

Sec. 5.—Itinerant companies, other than as above, $5 each exhibition, except given without admission charge, or where one-half the receipts are given for public charities. Adopted.

Sec. 6.—Gift enterprises, &c., and lotteries, a tax of $500 and 5 per cent. of gross receipts. Adopted.

Sec. 7.—Agents for foreign banks, $100. Adopted.

Sec. 8.—Billiard tables, $20 each. Adopted.

Sec. 9.—Bowling alleys, $20 each. Adopted.

Sec. 10.—Liquor dealers, 5 per cent. of purchases. Adopted.

Sec. 11.—Retail liquor dealers, $25 per year. Dealers in malt liquors, $15. Adopted.

Sec. 12.—Merchants, &c., except for the sale of the products or manufactures of the State, one eight of one per cent. on total amount of purchases in or out of the State. Adopted.

Sec. 13—On gross receipts of hotels and public boarding houses, &c., one per cent. Adopted.

Sec. 14.—Ferries, bridges, and toll gates, one per cent on gross income. Adopted.

Sec. 15.—Money brokers, &c., in addition to *ad valorem* tax on amount of capital invested, or the tax on their net income, if employing a capital of $20,000, a license tax of $100; if less than $20,000 and not less than $10,000, $50; if less than $10,000, $25, and $10 for each county in which they have an agency.

Sec. 16.—Sellers of riding vehicles, not the manufacture of the State, two per cent. on sales. Adopted.

Sec. 17.—Auctioneers one per cent. on gross sales; tobacco warehouses $35 per year; houses for sale of cotton $50 per year. Adopted.

Sec. 18.—Commission Merchants, one-eight of one per cent., on sales of articles not the growth or manufacture of the State, except on wines, liquors, &c., on which shall be a tax of two and a half per cents. Adopted.

Sec. 19.—Livery Stables, $2 for each horse. Adopted.

Sec. 20.—Itinerant Dentists, &c., $10 for each county in which they practice.—Adopted.

Sec. 21.—Peddlers $40 license tax for half year. Adopted.

Sec. 22.—Lightning rod men, $5 for each county in which they operate. Adopted.

Sec. 23.—Gipsies, &c., $50 for each county in which they offer to practice.—Adopted.

Sec. 24.—Drummers, $50 license tax.—Adopted.

Sec. 25.—Banks and Saving Banks and Insurance companies, 5 per cent. on dividends and profits semi-annually for banks—Insurance companies two per cent. on dividends. Adopted.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Flemming, from the committee on finance, reported a bill as a substitute for the resolution on that subject, to ascertain on what terms the State debt can be compromised, naming the commissioner.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1872.

By Mr. McCauley: A bill in relation to appeals; referred.

By Mr. Scott: A bill to incorporate the New River Canal Company; referred.

By Mr. Womack: A bill to repeal the act to incorporate the North Carolina Beneficial Association; referred.

By Mr. Brooks: A bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of the Methodist church at Shallotte Camp Ground, Brunswick county; referred.

Pending any definite action the special order was announced, to-wit, the bill to amend the Constitution of the State.

An amendment by Mr. Martin, to strike out all the bill from 17 to the end, inclusive; lost.

Pending any definite action, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11.

Mr. Murphy, from the committee on the Asylum for the Insane, reported a bill as a substitute for the resolution of enquiry into the expenses of supporting patients. Passed third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Pioneer Steamboat and Transportation Company.

The special order, the bill to raise revenue, was resumed, it being the special order for 11 o'clock.

The remaining sections were read and adopted with a few verbal amendments. As dopted, they are as follows:

Sec. 26.—Foreign Insurance companies, one per cent. on gross receipts, unless one half of the same be invested in the State, when the tax shall be one half of one per cent.; with a license tax by general agents of $100 per annum.

Sec. 27.—Requires a license to carry on the trades and professions taxed by this act, except in the cases of physicians, lawyers and dentists.

Sec. 30.—Provides a fee of twenty-five cents to the Sheriff from each person licensed.

SCHEDULE C.—Sec. 1.—Express Companies two per cent. on gross receipts for each three months.

Sec. 2.—Telegraph Companies two per cent. on their gross receipts every three months.

Sec. 3.—Prescribes the tax on seals.

Sec. 4.—Marriage licenses 50 cents; on mortgage deeds, marriage contracts and deeds in trust $1.

Sec. 5.—Charters of incorporation granted by General Assembly, other than those for charity, benevolence, &c., where the corporation had power to become incorporated by general law, &c., $25.

Poll Tax.—In commencing the consideration of the bill, the tax of 75 cents poll tax was stricken out, and the blank left till the tax on property should be settled.

Mr. Graham moved to reconsider the vote adopting a tax of four cents for additional accommodations for the Insane, on yesterday. The motion prevailed.

[illegible] on adopting the tax of four cents, and it was rejected—22 to 8.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, moved to reconsider the vote by which the general tax was fixed at 1¾ cents. Adopted.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved to fill the blank with 16⅔, as the general tax. Adopted.

Mr. Graham now moved to make the tax for the asylums 8⅓ cents. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, the blank in the section providing for a poll tax was filled with $1 05—the sum required to observe the equation.

The bill then passed its second reading by a vote of 24 to 9.

Mr. Flemming introduced a bill to protect county commissioners. Referred.

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.

Mr. Latham reported, from the joint select committee to re-district the State as follows:

Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Reapportionment of the State:

The Joint Select Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on the re-apportionment of the State have had under consideration one branch of the subject, to wit: Representation in the House of Representatives, and beg leave to report as follows:

The constitution of the State, article 2, section 7, prescribes the mode of ascertaining the ratio of representation. The amount of population in those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the State is to be deducted from the entire population, and the remainder is then to be divided by the number of counties in the State, less the counties whose population has been previously deducted. In these calculations aliens and Indians not taxed are not to be included as a part of the population. The result so obtained is called the ratio of representation. To each county containing the said ratio and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

We find that according to the census of 1870, the population of North Carolina is 1,086,561; and, that the number of Indians is 16,241. The population of the State excluding Indians is 1,070,120, which is the number upon which the committee have been compelled to base their calculations, having no means of ascertaining the number of aliens. They are, however, satisfied that the aliens in the State are so few that their inability to include them will make no appreciable difference in the final result.

There are 35 counties in the State which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire population, to wit: 8,947 inhabitants.

The entire population of the 35 counties is 220,877, which, deducted from the entire population of the State, excluding Indians, leaves 849,243, which, divided by 85, the number of counties left, after deducting 35 from 120, gives as the ratio of representation, 9,991.

Further, applying the principle laid down in the constitution we find that the counties of Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bladen, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cleaveland, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Iredell, Johnston, Lenoir, Moore, Nash, Northampton, Orange, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stokes, Surry, Union, Warren, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, and Yadkin—41 counties severally contain the said ratio, but not twice the said ratio; that Craven, Edgecombe, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Mecklenburg and New Hanover—7 counties, severally contain twice, but not three times the said ratio, and that Wake contains three but not four times the said ratio, making a total of 49 counties which are in the first place entitled to 58 representatives. There are 42 counties in the State which severally contain the said ratio. These are each entitled to one representative. We have by this preliminary process, disposed of 99 of the 120 members of which the House is composed, leaving 20 to be assigned to those counties having the largest fractions. After a careful examination of the census we find that the following counties are entitled to them, to wit: Buncombe, Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Iredell, Johnston, New Hanover, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Sampson, Wake, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes.

Your committee therefore report that Wake is entitled to four representatives, New Hanover three, Buncombe, Caswell, Chatham, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes are entitled to two representatives each, and that Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleaveland, Columbus, Currituck, Dare, Davie, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Greene, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilson, Yadkin and Yancey are each entitled to one representative.

It will be found upon examination that the counties of Craven, Franklin, Granville, Halifax and Northampton have each lost one representative, which have been assigned severally to the counties of Buncombe, Dare, now unrepresented, Sampson, Swain, created at the last session of the General Assembly, and Wilkes.

The Committee report the accompanying bill and ask its passage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. C. LATHAM,
Chairman of Committee.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT CONCERNING REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEC. 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That until the General Assembly shall have made new apportionment as provided by the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, to wit:

The county of Wake shall elect four members, the county of New Hanover shall elect three members; the counties of Buncombe, Caswell, Chatham, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, shall elect two members each, and the counties of Alexander, Alamance, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleaveland, Columbus, Currituck, Dare, Davie, Forsythe, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Greene, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Stanly, Stokes, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilson, Yadkin and Yancey shall have one member each.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The bill was made the special order for Tuesday next at 11 o'clock, an I report and bill ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11.

By Mr. Mills: A bill to make an appropriation for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum ($45,000) placed on calendar.

On motion of Mr. Currie, the Senate bill to incorporate the Bank of New Hanover was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Waring presented a memorial from citizens of Charlotte, asking the House to pass the bill providing that the State shall relinquish her claims on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. The memorial was appropriately disposed of.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill to amend the constitution of the State being the unfinished business, it was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 75; nays 31.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Certain stockholders of the North Carolina railroad corporation did, in July last, enter into an unlawful combination and conspiracy to defeat the annual meeting of the stockholders of said company at Greensboro', N. C.; and whereas, the treasurer and president of said railroad, by reason of said conspiracy have failed to make reports to the stockholders of the company of the financial condition of the road, as required by the charter; and whereas, the president and directors of the said railroad company, who hold over their term of office by reason of such conspiracy and combination of the stockholders, have leased for 30 years the road to a foreign corporation without public notice or advertisement of the intention to lease,

Therefore, resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the Attorney-General be, and he is hereby instructed to inquire and report without delay, whether or not the North Carolina Railroad Company have not forfeited their charter by such action on the part of the President, Directors and private stockholders of said company.

Resolved further, That the Attorney-General be instructed, and he is hereby directed to bring suit forthwith in the name of the State for the recovery of the State's interest in said corporation.

Sec. 2. This resolution shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The resolution was placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Waring—A bill to incorporate the Charlotte Hotel Company. Referred.

By Mr. Scott—A bill in favor of the Sheriff of Onslow county. Referred.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12.

Mr. Murphy rose to a question of personal privilege.

He said he was called away from his seat in the Senate yesterday, to attend the Agricultural Convention, and during his absence the vote was reconsidered by which was adopted the tax of four per cent. on the $100 to provide for additional accommodations for the insane, and the tax was stricken from the revenue bill. He deeply regretted the action of the Senate, but was ready to accord to every Senator who voted against the tax a conscientious discharge of his duty. And he regretted too not being present when that vote was taken, that he might have had an opportunity of laying before the Senate additional reasons why the tax should be laid. He was aware of the poverty of the people, and no people in the State were poorer than those of his county, despoiled as they had been by the late war, but he could call upon his people, poor as they were, for a tax of four cents for this pressing necessity for the unfortunate insane. He concluded by asking leave to record his vote in favor of the tax, and this was agreed to.

Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad company, and on his motion the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings, was engrossed and sent to the House.

Mr. Murphy introduced a bill to change the county of Sampson from the 4th to the 5th Judicial District. Referred.

Mr. McClammy, a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Brunswick to issue bonds. Referred.

Also a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Railway Building Company. Price, colored, a bill to incorporate Free Love Lodge, G. W. O. O. F., Wilmington. Referred.

Mr. McClammy recorded his vote in favor of the Revenue bill and the four cent tax proposition.

Mr. Cook introduced a resolution calling upon the Adjutant General for a detailed statement of the cost of Col. Clarke's regiment during the late Kirk war. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend and extend the charter of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company passed its several readings.

The special order, the Revenue bill, on its third reading was considered.

Mr. Cook moved to amend by making the tax on hotels and boarding houses on the net receipts instead of the gross, which was adopted by a vote of 20 to 11.

Mr. Cook also moved to amend by making the tax on bridges, ferries, &c., on the net receipts instead of the gross, which was adopted.

Mr. Graham offered an explanatory amendment to the 8th section, which was adopted.

Mr. Graham now called the previous question, which was sustained, and the bill passed its third reading—33 to 7.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a communication from the Governor of Virginia in reference to the Tennessee line with regard to contiguous States. Referred.

The bill to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same was put upon its third reading, but was interrupted by the special order, the bill to promote immigration and to facilitate the settlement of the public lands, on its third reading.

The consideration of this bill occupied the attention of the Senate till 2:30 P. M., and the bill was ably argued. It finally failed to pass its third reading by a vote of 20 to 17, but this vote will be reconsidered, Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, having changed his vote to make that motion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12th, 1872.

By Mr. Withers—A bill to amend the act in relation to fees, &c. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the bill in favor of the Sheriff of Onslow county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the bill supplemental to the bill in relation to the Insane Asylum (to enable persons to be sent to asylums outside of the State who are able to pay the charges) was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Currie, the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Road Steamer Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the bill to amend the Constitution of the State was taken up.

After some debate, the motion to postpone was put to a vote and adopted.

By Mr. Luckey—A resolution requesting the Speaker to require the presence of absent members by the 17th inst.

By Mr. Bryson: A bill to aid in the completion of the Western Division of the Western N. C. Railroad. Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill in regard to the debt of the State being the special order for this hour (11:30) it was taken up and considered. The reporter is unable to report the debate on this measure intelligibly without publishing the bill in full, which is too voluminous for publication in this issue but will appear hereafter.

A substitute reported by the Finance Committee for the bill was adopted.

A long debate ensued in which Messrs. Ashe, Stanford and Crawford participated.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, the bill was postponed until Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the bill to abolish the office of Supreme Court Reporter, and devolve the duties on the Attorney General, was taken up.

Pending definite action, the House adjourned.

The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston railroad will meet on the 17th instant to vote upon the question of leasing that road to the Pennsylvania Central.

A hungry gentleman ordered "everything on the bill of fare" at a Syracuse hotel, and was shortly astonished to behold approaching him fourteen waiters in single file, bearing 1,024 dishes.

Reported for the Journal.

Agricultural Convention of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

Dear Journal:—The Agricultural Convention met at Metropolitan Hall at 11 o'clock to-day. A temporary organization was effected by motion of Hon. Kemp P. Battle, President of the State Agricultural Society, that John W. Norwood, Esq., of Hillsborough, be called to the chair, and R. W. Best, Esq., be requested to act as Secretary.

A roll of counties was called, and names of representatives announced, also, delegates from the various agricultural societies and associations presented their credentials and were enrolled:

State Agricultural Society, twenty-four delegates.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association, twenty delegates.

Cumberland County Agricultural Society eight delegates.

Sampson County Agricultural Society, eight delegates.

Roanoke & Tar River Agricultural Society, four delegates.

Western North Carolina Agricultural & Mechanical Association, two delegates.

Edgecombe County Agriculture Society, three delegates.

Deep River Agricultural Society, two delegates.

Wayne Co., A. & M. A., two delegates.

Fair of Carolinas, one delegate.

Carey Agricultural Club, four delegates.

People's A. & M. S., one delegate.

Mebanesville Club, two delegates.

Catawba Station A. Club, one delegate.

Goshen A. Club, two delegates.

Enfield A. Club, one delegate.

Springfield A. Club, two delegates.

The following counties were represented: Alantance, Cabarrus, Franklin, Greene, Guilford, Harnett, Lenoir, Martin, Montgomery, Nash, Pitt, Polk, Stanley, Union, Wayne, and Watauga, each one delegate; Buncombe, Burke, Robinson, Stokes, and Warren, two each; Randolph and Rowan, three each; Davidson, four; Chatham and Orange, six each; and Wake, twenty-six delegates.

On motion of Col. A. A. McKay, of Sampson, a committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed to report order of business, also the names of suitable persons for permanent officers.

Under this resolution, the chair appointed the following:

1st District—Jas. H. Whitaker.
2d " Jas. R. Thigpen.
3d " S. L. Fremont.
4th " P. C. Cameron.
5th " D. W. Kerr.
6th " Wm. J. Yates.
7th " N. W. Woodfin.

On motion, Mr. President Battle was added to the committee.

The committee, after retiring for a short time, returned and reported the following names which were unanimously elected:

FOR PRESIDENT,

John W. Norwood, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

1st District—R. H. Smith, Esq.
2d " Col. L. W. Humphrey.
3d " Col. A. A. McKoy.
4th " Gen. W. R. Cox.
5th " Wm. L. Sampson, Esq.
6th " D. W. Kerr, Esq.
7th " Thos. G. Walton, Esq.

SECRETARIES:

R. W. Best, Esq., Dr. Wm. B. Meares, Maj. E. R. Stamps.

TREASURER:

P. F. Pescud, Sr.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Col. S. L. Fremont, W. C. Kerr, Esq., E. C. Grice, Esq., Gen. R. F. Hoke, Maj. Jonathan Evans, D. R. Goodloe.

Committees of three were appointed upon each of the following subjects:

Immigration, Fencing, Railroad Transportation, Sheep, Hogs, &c., Commercial Fertilizers, Agricultural and Mechanical Statistics.

Adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock.

Convention called to order at 4 o'clock. Reports being called for, Col. John L. Bridgers presented a report on behalf of the Committee on Agricultural Statistics, embracing the following resolution:

"Resolved that the President of this Convention communicate with the General Assembly through the Committee on Agriculture, or otherwise, in his discretion, upon the propriety of passing a law in regard to the Agricultural Statistics of the State, and especially in relation to the number of acres planted in cotton and tobacco, each year; also, the amount of Commercial Fertilizers purchased in connection therewith."

A second resolution was also passed bearing upon the subject, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted.

The following additional reports were received—Immigration and Fences.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Convention was called to order at 7½ o'clock. The committee on Fertilizers reported, also that of Immigration and Fences were called up and discussed at considerable length. The former being adopted, the latter was recommitted to the committee.

Mr. President Norwood then took the floor, and introduced a resolution with regard to the appointment by the Legislature of a Superintendent of Agricultural Education for the State.

Pending the discussion of this resolution your reporter retired in *good order*, but has been informed that the Convention adjourned to meet again on to-morrow.

Upon the whole, I regard this coming together of some of the wisest and most successful farmers of our State as indicative of better times for us. It is, I hope, but the first out-look of solid progress. Great earnestness has thus far characterized the discussion and deliberations of the body and many valuable suggestions and useful lessons have been imparted to those who were fortunate enough to hear them. The attendance was large. The Cape Fear Agricultural Association is well and ably represented. Duplin, Wayne, Edgecombe and many other counties have here their representatives in their most enterprising men, and last, though not least, the noble old county of Sampson is represented by some of her truest and best men.

Can say no more to-night.

Truly yours,
OCCASIONAL.

Dear Journal:—As you have received accounts of the Agricultural and Industrial Convention, of Thursday, I will forward my recollections of Friday's proceedings:

The Convention proceeded to discuss the various reports of Committees; among the rest, the question of local freights upon products intended for market.

A committee of five was appointed to confer with railroad presidents upon the subject of freights, and report to the next meeting of the Convention.

The discussions were able, and this Convention (though little practical has thus far been perfected) promises to accomplish that which has long been needed, viz: to make the moral weight of the true farming interests felt in the various departments of business. The farmer has long been the prey of the more subtle and organized callings, and, unfortunately, has never before organized any co-operative system by which he could protect himself against the vast and gigantic monopolies which have fleeced him of the greater portion of his hard labor.

This will pass away, and the intelligence of those now engaged in agricultural pursuits will hereafter be a power in this land.

The Convention took steps to open the discussion of topics tending to place the farmer in his proper sphere. A large number of energetic committees were selected, and the next meeting will develop something of a practical and substantial nature. The organization is to be a permanent one. The distinguished President, the Hon. John W. Norwood, discharged his duties greatly to the satisfaction of all, and his signal ability as an agriculturalist, both in practice and theory, makes him pronu ne it as a presiding officer of such an or anization.

The Convention is to meet again at the call of the President—perhaps in three months. All farmers, who can spare the time and money, ought to attend.

Now is the time. Strike, farmers, for yourselves. Meet, not to make long-winded speeches, or to give utterance to fine-spun theories, but to act, act, act. The power is with you. Protect yourselves. Make your class a power to be felt and respected—claim nothing but what you are entitled to, and demand that firmly and respectfully, and it will be accorded to you.

The delegates of the different societies met for the purpose of organizing some plan of operations to be submitted to the different Societies for the government of their Fairs, as well as to fix the times of holding the same and the arrangements to be effected with the different railroads, in order to secure the sending of articles for exhibition and the safe return of the same. This committee had not time to take any definite action, but their determination will be made public soon. Our friends in the city were all politeness and attention, and the meeting was indeed pleasant to the delegates, and will, I trust, prove of lasting benefit to the farmer.

"A."

TELEGRAPHIC.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.

A freight engine exploded at Middleton, killing the engineer, Dowdall, and dangerously wounding the conductor and fireman.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 13.

A bill, looking to the admission of Utah, has passed the House.

The weather is pleasant in the mining districts.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.

A joint resolution, introduced in the Senate to pay currency instead of gold on State bonds maturing, passed to-day by a vote of twenty to ten.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.

Judge Abbell held Carter on bail for complicity in the killing of Wheyland. Carter did not ask to be discharged.

The Carter House will proceed to Mechanics' Institute and demand admission and dispersion of the armed police from the hall, over which Carter, as the legal Speaker, has entire control. Carter said that he wished the people to witness that they went peacefully to demand their rights.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

Frank Weil, alias William Kaiser, a passenger on the steamer Virgo, was arrested on the arrival of the steamer, on a charge of largeny preferred by the chief detective of Savannah. Weil admits his guilt.

There is a test suit against Collector Murphy to recover assessments made from his salaried employes, for political purposes. If successful, many similar suits will follow.

It is asserted that Hall will not resume the duties of Mayor.

The officers of the Florida confirm under oath the report that the vessel was overhauled and searched by the Spanish cruiser at 8 a. m., and that the Spanish war vessel Vasco Nunez de Balboa, which had been watching the Florida in port, was seen passing Water Island under steam and sail directly in the track of the Florida. At 1:30 a. m. the war steamer bore down on the Florida; at 1:46 a. m., smoke of steam vessel was seen to the windward, when the war steamer hauled to the northward, in a parallel course with that of the Florida.

The strange steamer proved to be the Halifax, and a St. Thomas mail boat. The war steamer then bore down on the Florida, with fier crew at quarters and guns run out ready for action. When the war steamer was in speaking distance she fired blank shot at the Florida, and lowered a boat nearly to the water's edge. The United States flag was then hoisted on the Florida and there was no further noticing of hostile demonstrations.

Ten minutes after firing the first gun the war steamer fired a second gun, and shot was seen to ricochet astern of the Florida. The Florida was then hove to and a letter from the war steamer came towards her.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Jan. 13.

Duke Alexis has departed for Fort Mellinger.

The block of the Pacific road continues. The whereabouts of several trains is unknown.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

The Russian fleet has been ordered to Pensacola, where the Duke Alexis will embark after his Western and Southern tour.

Claims for return taxes, erroneously collected, can only be transferred by power of attorney dated after the drafts issue for payment.

MARYLAND.

MRS. WHARTON'S TRIAL.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 13.

The prosecution has commenced. Dr. Nathan R. Smith, a practitioner of 34 year's standing, with high medical traditions, had encountered cerebro spinal meningitis in sporadic form. Miningitis never, to his knowledge, prevailed in Baltimore as an epidemic. He thought Ketchum died from natural causes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

Dublin advices state that O'Donahue has asked to resign his seat in Parliament, his views regarding the Home Government being opposed to those of his constituents.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.

The expectation of Carter and his adherents demand of admission to the Capitol caused a concentration of the police and military at 10 o'clock. Three lines were formed inside, which force was two hundred strong. A crowd commenced gathering in the vicinity early and by noon was immense, when Carter approached. A Committee then approached the Capitol, two of whom were admitted, but were refused recognition as a Committee from the Carter House. The Warmouth House refused to receive any communication from Carter, whereupon the Carter Committee retired and reported. They will meet from day to day, until their rights are recognized. Some demonstrations of violence were discouraged by Carter.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, Jan. 13.

M. Cremor, charged with shooting a Prussian spy, at Dijon, has been acquitted.

A Beautiful Woman.—The keen faculty of women is usually keener in the same phrenological organ in men. Women know that beauty rather than genius is worshipped by the sterner sex. A man may talk of the latter to his lady-love, but the keenness of the woman knows that he is thinking of the former. Women are fond of admiration; hence one of their longings is to be beautiful. The grand secret of female beauty is health, the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. Take VINEGAR BITTERS. It will cleanse the stomach, tone the vital organs, give a perfect digestion, purify the blood, clear up the complexion and produce a state of mental and physical electricity, which gives symmetry of form, bright eyes, white skin, glossy hair and a genuine type of female loveliness, which no cosmetic can produce.

A man who slept in a pew for a Chicago church the night after the fire, declared that he had hitherto slept in pews under more agreeable circumstances.

Three-fourths of all the water of Boulder has been pronounced poisonous by Professor Frankland of the Royal institution.

A countryman at St. Paul, Minnesota, entered a restaurant and ordered steamed bread, glass of ale, and two dozen boiled eggs. He disputed of the ale and the other has not yet been noticed.

It was Mrs. Fair's lawyer, and not herself, that died in San Francisco recently.

The value of school property in Ohio is nearly $15,000,000.

1872.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:
1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value $50
2nd " " " 30
3rd " " " 20
For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value $25
For largest crop of Cotton on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20
For second largest crop 15
For third " 10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited, as sample:
1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value $50
2nd " " " 30
3rd " " " 20
For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value $25
For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and $20
For second best crop 15
For third " " 10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited; Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value $20

OATS AND RYE.

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value $20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value $25
For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre.
Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value $10

PEAS, &c., &c.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value $20
For largest yield Stock Peas upon one acre;
for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre;
for largest yield of Beets upon one acre—
Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value $10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value $25
For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value $25
The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.
Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value $25
To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:
Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value $50

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with*. Affidavits and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:
Garden Peas $10
Cucumbers 10
Tomatoes 10
Asparagus 10
Raisins 5
Peaches 8
Pears 5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord 10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops raised must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yield of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by Committees appointed for the purpose by the Association.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

SIR—As State Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, we offer the following premiums, to be competed for at the Annual Fair, November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.
500 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
500 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.
250 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.

The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manures only, and the awarding of said premiums shall be done with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.

Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer, as per order, upon receipt by us of the statements required by the Committee.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 9th, 1872.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

SIRS—As Agents of WHANN'S RAWBONE SUPERPHOSPHATE and the STA